THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,386—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st July	ARABIA	8000	....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
29th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
12th "	PERSIA	7000	....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
26th "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	ARABIA	1993	....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Oct	EGYPT	8000	....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipped at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	6610	....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	....	...
9th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	ARABIA	1993	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 27th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by S.S.	Rs. 538 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th July 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Aug. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th Sept. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock,

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	...	1695	Thurs.	20th July	9 a.m. direct.
Lhasa	...	2184	Fri.	21st July	6 a.m.† direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 20th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, sailing on or about Wednesday, 19th July, calling at ports as inducement offers, for particulars of which apply to the Undersigned.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, sailing on or about Saturday 15th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, sailing on or about 15th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

14th July, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Salazie	4,147	Biquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	...	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	...X	18th Jan. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Australien	6,365	Mouton	14th July.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	11th Aug.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd July 1911.
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Aug. "
Elysia	6363	W. Robertson	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. 1912

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

			Leave Bombay about.	
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	26th Feb.	1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar.	"
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	24th "	"
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr.	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd "	"
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th May	"
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	17th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June	"

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 573	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
a Kanzler	3,000	Schutt	19th July,
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	26th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24. Medow Street, Bombay 20 June, 1911.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe,
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.)	shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

FOR FLOWERS, Fruit, for Iced-drinks and Ices Hawkes Cut-Glass is the most effective in the world.

The colour is a pure, flawless white; the cutting delicate, daring and clean; the decoration always restrained by taste,—never over charged; an ever-varying display of graceful line and refined feeling.

Judges of good glass cite "Hawkes" as the perfected type.

We invite your attention to our complete assortment.

Those who are attracted by artistic table service or seeking distinctive wedding gifts will view the designs assembled at our establishment with special interest.

Many simple pieces and a wide choice of the more embellished "Hawkes."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs. 1-2	per lb.
" "	" cooked on cut	... " 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	"	... Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	"	... " 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	"	... " 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each	... " 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each		... Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909

CLARKE'S B. 4. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

LARGE STOCK OF

SINGAPORE

CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND

EASY CHAIRS

have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

ALWAYS SUPERIOR

PEARSE & CO'S. SHIP AND DOG BISCUIT

Made by Steam Machinery. Supplied in any quantity at Short Notice

FRENCH COFFEE, PURE COFFEE,

Awarded 3 Gold Medals.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY

Inquiries and Orders Solicited.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1037.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

A BRANCH of the above Bank will be OPENED at CARLTON HOUSE, Outram Road, on FRIDAY, 14th July, 1911, after which date the Comptoir National d' Escompte de Paris will cease to act as Agents of the said Bank.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3 Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of August, at 5 P. M. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1911.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1912, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th inst. to 2nd prox., both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY.
Manager.

Bombay, 12th July, 1911.

IMPORTANT NEWS FOR MAHARAJAS, NAWABS AND OTHER RULING POTENTATES,

as well as for big Hotel-proprietors, and all other people generally who intend to

VISIT DELHI, ON THE DELHI DURBAR OCCASION.

NAWAB M. MANZUR ALI KHAN, son of the late NAWAB MIRZA AKBAR ALI KHAN, of Delhi, late Secretary of the Entertainment Committee to H. M. the Amir of Kabul, while on his visit to India, is glad to notify to the public, on behalf of the Delhi Durbar Association, which he has formed for giving facility to visitors at the Durbar Coronation time, that he has at his disposal several big palaces and other buildings in extremely good order, which can accommodate from fifty to a thousand persons with comfort and ease. The situation of the buildings is very desirable, 5nd they are of course preferable to tents, encampments and such other flimsy temporary structures, looking to the incessant cold of Delhi in the month of December, when there is every probability of hail and snow falling.

The said Nawab is desirous of letting out some of the buildings to Hotel-proprietors, as well as of entering into arrangements with ruling chiefs and potentates, reserving for them suites of apartments, with board, if necessary, in accordance with their dignity, and doing the like in respect of highly respectable persons, official as well as non-official, on moderate and reasonable terms.

For reference to plans and photos of buildings, together with all detailed particulars as to rents and other conditions, apply to

MR. KAVASJI BOMANJI, B.A., LL.B,
C/o Messrs. ARDESHIR, HORMUSJI,
DINSHAW & Co., Solicitors,
Opposite Rajabai Tower,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WAGON STOCK FOR THE NORTH WESTERN STATE RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the construction of Wagons," are invited to reach the office of the Secretary to the Railway Board at Simla, not later than 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, the 31st July, 1911, (at which place, time and date they will be opened), for the construction and delivery of the following 2' 6" gauge bogie wagons for the North Western State Railway during the year 1911-1912.

(a) 20 Bogie covered goods wagons.
(b) 10 Bogie high sided wagons.
(c) 3 Bogie trucks (platform).

Specifications and drawings can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30 (which should be sent to the Examiner of Accounts, North Western State Railway, Lahore) per set for each description of vehicle, from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent's Office, North Western State Railway, Moghalpura, Punjab.

Tenderers should specify place of delivery. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign reason for non-acceptance.

R. C. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, Dated the 3rd July, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY and KALKA, via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra, to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.
Bombay	128 10 0
Mhow	103 9 0
Neemuch	95 14 0
Nasirabad	85 13 0

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or net, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF GLASGOW."
ARRIVED on the 13th July, 1911.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY, KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 13th July, 1911.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1911, for the SUPPLY of 7,000 CASKS OF CEMENT.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,200 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Ag. Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 11th July, 1911.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP.

ONE HANDSOME VIS-A-VIS CARRIAGE, to seat 4 persons comfortably, not much used; also an ARAB HORSE with Harness Complete.

Apply to Box No. 3008, Care of this Paper.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months at term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
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KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
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HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO.,
"CHEAP JACK"
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
MAJESTIC HOTEL,
Opposite Apollo Hotel,
FORT, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH

TO-MORROW
ANOTHER
STUPENDOUS PROGRAMME,
THE
NAVAL REVIEW.
AT
SPITHEAD.
BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES,
THE
DOGS OF WAR AT PEACE.

A sight seldom seen in a life time.
DREADNOUGHTS, CRUISERS, BATTLESHIPS, TORPEDO BOATS SUBMARINES.
THE SIGHT OF THE CENTURY
AND
An entire change of Programme,

TO-NIGHT
LAST NIGHT OF THE
CORONATION PROCESSION.
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily 8 to 9 A.M.
EVENING SESSIONS:—THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT SESSIONS:—Daily, except TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

"LAXATETTES."

No appetite?
Bad taste in the mouth?
Tongue coated?
Pain in the Stomach and Bowels?
Head ache?
Pimples?
Sallow Complexion?
LOOK OUT!
THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL!
If you don't take yourself in hand right away there's
Trouble ahead for you—a big Doctor's bill, at least.

"LAXATETTES" WILL LIVEN YOUR LIVER,
STIMULATE—STOMACH SCRETIONS,
FORCE THE BOWELS TO DO THEIR WORK,
Quietly, Naturally, Gently, Without Shocking the System.

Twenty-Five of Them Cost but One Rupee. For Mofusil One Rupee Four Annas, Postage Paid. Value-payable.

To be had from the Proprietors PERIN and Co., from KEMP and Co., and S. BROTHERS, and Co., etc.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—ITS WORKS IN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, C/o. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Enquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hammam Street Fort.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes, "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

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SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TEACHER & Co.,
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BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits ..... Gold $ 3,460,398,39

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Washington,
Singapore,	Hankow,	Mexico,
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THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, American Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „	16,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
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Hankow	Peking
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Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

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Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

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Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

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Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

Apply the Bombay Gazette Office

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate on the northern side of Bhuleshwar Road "Known as Cullandas Oart," out of Fort, Bombay.

By order of L. N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 570 of 1891 and Appeal No. 816, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, passed in the above Suit and dated the 16th day of November 1910 Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on the premises at 5 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the several messuages, buildings, chawls and stables standing thereon, and known as Cullandas' Oart, situate on the North side of Bhuleshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,206 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the temple of Jivan Lalji Maharaj, on the South by the aforesaid Bhuleshwar Road, on the East partly by the property of Tribhowandas Vandas, partly by the Ambaram Khatri's Wady and partly by Roopji Lalloobhai Mody's Wady and on the West by the Temple of Dhan Shyam Lalji Chiman Lalji and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 5104 to 5106; 5107; 5108 to 5110, 5111, 5112, 5113, 5114 and 5115-16 and Street Nos. 191-93-95-97 99 and 201, 2036 (2) 3, 4 to 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 205 207, 209 and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.

The gross monthly rental of the property when fully Let is about Rs. 2,700.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the Auctioneers or the Receiver.

Attention of capitalists and investors in properties is drawn to this sale, as very rarely a property in such known locality and yielding a large regular income is offered for public competition.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th July, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Cox's Building, first floor, Hornby Road, Fort, by order of Messrs. Dutton Massey and Co., all the office furniture, such as American revolving top writing tables, one iron safe by Godrej, one typewriter by Smith and Premier, office tables, chairs, copying press, cupboards, paper scales, letter files, one platform scale, six triangular scales with weights etc., etc:—

The above is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the underwriters—
2 bales printing papers.
On account of the consignee—
2 cases of champagne and one case pomril.
2 cases sample goods, one case umbrella frames and one case bath cabinet.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay Australian gelding, 15 hands, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th July, 1911.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co
OCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
Opp. Government Telegraph Office,
7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST
AND
ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

the *sure* raising powder, is helpful even to skilled cooks.

Cakes, pastry and piecrust raised with "Paisley Flour" are sure, with ordinary care, to be light, well raised and digestible.

Use one part of "Paisley Flour" mixed with eight parts of ordinary flour.

'Paisley Flour' is made by Brown and Polson, and sold in tins, containing an assortment of serviceable recipes.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of the undivided one-eighth and all other share in the Immoveable Properties, situate at Walkeshwar, DeLisle Road, Clark Road, Old Race Course, Kandewadi and Mowjee Tungarli and in the ornaments and shares of Joint Stock Companies.

Under instructions from Surajmul B. Mehta, Esquire, Attorney for the mortgagees Hajee Ahmed Hajee Hassum Dada and another, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Mukundnath Krishnanath Khote and Radhabhai, widow of Krishnanath Raghunath Khote, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of August 1910, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the undivided one-eighth and all other share of the mortgagors in the following valuable landed properties and pieces of land and in the ornaments and shares of Joint Stock Companies.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, interest, claim and demand vested, contingent, in reversion or remainder of the said Mukundnath Krishnanath Khote and Radhabhai, widow of Krishnanath Raghunath Khote, in the following properties, belonging to the late Raghunath Narayen Khote,

Schedule A.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Walkeshwar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24,025 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 84, New Survey Nos. 7254, 7251 and 7250, with the building standing thereon and Registered by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 3135, and Street No. 2, Walkeshwar Road, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Liladhar Adhavji, and partly by the property of Gordhandas Vallabhdas, and partly by the passage to the Road called the Malbar Point Road, on the North by the property of Rawalbai Jaichand, on the West partly by the property of Kanji Chatoor, and partly by the property of Raghunath Narayen Khote, and on the South by the property of Jugjivan Hemji.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the tenement, messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at De Lisle Road in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 3450, Municipal Ward Nos. 7253 and 7254, and Street Nos. 142, 144, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Clark Road, on or towards the South by the property of Kushaba Chapaji, on or toward the east by the said De Lisle Road, and

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 12.] [BOMBAY, July 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 5-8	3-16	
do. Rentes ...	96 3-4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	94	1-4	
2½ do. Gov. Securities...	64 1-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3-8		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	24 7-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	52 7-8		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-28 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47	un	chgd
do. do. New York ...	4-86 3-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ..	2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 15-16+1-32

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet. Steady.

Amount paid into the Bank of England, about £300,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000,

Rs. 13,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 11,40,000 " to Bombay
" 3,60,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 28,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1903.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 9,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 5,70,000 " to Bombay.
" 3,00,000 " to Madras.

Total Rs. 21,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1906.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales, Rs. 50,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 1,30,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Steady. Good business done.
Futures Barely Steady.
East Indian .....
Manchester Irregular and depressed.
Total Sales ... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,500
Imports ... 2,000
Mid-Americans ... 7·82+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 3-16 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·39 —07	7·12 —07	6·87 —05	6·76 —05	6·71 —05

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
6·70 —05	6·71 —04	6·72 —04	6·73 —04

New York Official noon call October 12-81 Jan. 12·74, New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 12·70 Jan. 12·74.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 1,000
Receipts at " Last year ... 6,000
Exports to Great Britain .....
Exports to Continent .....
Spot Cotton— ... 14·25 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·83—16 } Declined on Commission house liquidation and reported slack spot demand.
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·76—17 }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 14 5-8—3-16
Futures month of Oct ... 12·39—11
Futures month of Dec. ... 12·67—12
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good M G Bengal ...6 3-16
F G M G Bengal ...6 5-16
Fine M G Bengal ...6 7-16

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi ...3s 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—July.-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
J.-A.-Q. Red Karachi ...2s 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ...3s 5-8
Do. Month—July.
Do. Name of Ports—Buyers—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs.—No sellers quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...3s 1-2
Do. Month—Aug.—Sellers.
Buyers &c. Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship 46
Do. Months—July-Aug. unchgd
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
YellowGujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 47 3-4
Do. Months—Aug-Sept. unchgd
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 43 unchgd
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—Antwerp.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...70 7-8—1-8
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.
Linseed Argentine ...64 1-2—1-2
Do. Months—July-Aug—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... 13 3-8+1-16

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4-3—Value. Quieter.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...£ 68 1-4
Yellow Metal ...£ 6 1-16
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£57 1-15

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ...10

ARRIVALS—

"Wydene."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...15-3—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.
Tone—Firm. Few sellers.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...13 7 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...July.
Tone—Nothing doing. Prices nominal.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...12 6 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.
Tone—Market opened firmer. Continental buyers. Closed quieter.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ...16 3 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...July-August.
Tone—Firmer but not much doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 7 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...July.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta .....
Do do, July—10 9 3-4—Value.
Aug-Nov—10 9 3-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi .....
Do. do. July—10 11 1-4—Value.
Aug-Nov—10 11 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta .....
Do, do, July—11 9 3-4—Value.
Aug-Nov—11 10 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi .....
Do, do. July—11 11 1-4 —Value.
Aug-Nov—12 —Value.

General Tone—Firm but without activity.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING,] [13TH July, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 11th July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	21	25,827
B B and C I Railway ...	50	58,253

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s 4 1-32d T. T., 1s 4 1-16d Demand and 1s 4 7-32d for 3 months' sight Credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance and Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do Francs ...170 3-4
Do. do Marks ...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...182 3-4
Shanghai " ...176 1-2
Japan " ...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

There has been little change in the market to-day which has remained quiet with little business doing. Rates close as under.

We quote:—

Cash ... ... Rs. 96 3 0
Settlement ... " 95 15 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London was 1-16 lower both for ready and forward at 24 3-8 and 24 7-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 52 7-8. The local market has been quiet but steady as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 24 1 0
Australian " ... ... " 24 1 0
Sovereigns " ... ... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ... ... " 71 5 0
" 1st Settlement ... " 71 5 0
" 2nd Settlement ... " 71 5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The market opened easier but rates for New Crop continue irregular and there is little business passing. Weather and crop reports from the interior and note sufficiently encouraging to sellers to admit of their operating at all freely. The market closes as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet. Exporters are almost out of the market and mills are buying very moderately.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ... ... Rs. 313 March,
Fine M G Nagpur ... ... " 314 Jan,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola. " 305 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... " 284 "
Fine M G Bengal ... ... " 300 Nov
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... " 290 Dec
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... " 282 Jan
F. G. H. G. Bengal ... ... " 257 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 4,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·36 —03	7·09 —03	6·82 —05	6·71 —05

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-April
6·68 —03	6·67 —03	6·66 —05	6·68 —04	6·69 —04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—The market is rather easier.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 12 4 0 B. T.
September ... ... " 13 1 6 R. T.

RAPESEED:—The market is steady.

We Quote:—

Yellow Guzerat ready ... " 8 0 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ... " 7 3 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—The market is quiet.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 52 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... " 57 8 0
Black Kutni ... " 43 8 0

CASTORSEED:—Tone steady, We Quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED:—Tone quiet, We Quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 21 8 0

POPPYSEED:—Tone firm,

We Quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 10 2 0 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS:—Tone quiet but steady.

We Quote:—

Bold ... Rs. 42 0 0
Small ... " 40 8 0

WHEAT:—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote:—

White Delhi ready. ... Rs. 4 12 0 R. T.
" " Sept ... Rs. 5 1 0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,702 1-2
Bank of Baroda	66
Bank of Burma	137
Bank of India	68
Eastern Bank	78 3-4
Indian Specie	52 1-4

MILLS.

David	391 1-4
Kohinoor	673 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,615
New City of Bombay Manuf'g Co Ld	75 5
New Great Eastern	177 1-2
Standard	965

PRESS.

New Mofussil	885

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	136
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	171 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	280
Central India Mining	281-4
Colaba Land and Mill	1,175
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	495

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	4,155 bales
Wheat	24,269 cwts.
Linseed	5,369 "
Rapeseed	3,782 "
Gingellyseed	191 "
Poppyseed	949 "
Groundnuts...	1,192 "
Castorseed	2,705 "
Rice	3,406 "
Myrabollams	324 "
Cottonseed	7,890 "
Mowraseed	12,498 "
Gram	2,807 "
Joowar	256 "
Maize	Nil

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

A new branch of this bank will be opened to-day at Carlton House, Bombay, and yesterday the manager (Mr. G. B. Adamson) and the accountant (Mr. H. S. Benner) were at home to a large number of commercial friends and constituents. The bank has large and commodious offices on the first floor of Carlton House, and the entrance is in Murzban Road.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BROWNRIGG—July 8, at Ghaziabad, of heat apoplexy, Lt-Col George Alexander Brownrigg, 128th Pioneers, aged 50.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 20m.

English mail steamer "Egypt" arrives at 8 a.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Star Attraction: "The Coronation Pageant."

Maxim: "Characters needing defence are not of much account."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. to-morrow.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 2,935, the daily average being 97. The total of new patients was 391.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of special superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Hakata Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. to-morrow instead of on the 14th instant as previously notified.

KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.—An ordinary meeting of the above Union will be held at Sir Mangaldas House on Sunday the 16th instant at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.), when Mr. J. B. Mehta B.A., will deliver a lecture on "Lessons from the life of Ranade." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, M.A., LL.B., will preside.

THANKSGIVING MASS.—The Catholic employes of the Government Central Press will celebrate their annual thanksgiving mass in honour of St. Roque, for preservation from plague, etc, in the Chapel of N. S. de Dolores, at Sonapur, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Marine Lines Station, at 8 a.m. (S.T.), on Sunday the 16th instant.

FIGHT AMONG PATHANS.—Yesterday afternoon two rival factions of Pathan lascars came to blows over some dispute. Sticks were freely used and two of the Pathans were injured. On receiving information Inspector Jones hurried to the scene of the fight, when he found that all the Pathans, with the exception of one or two unarmed men, had disappeared. The two injured men were sent to hospital for treatment.

Y. M. M. A.—The fifteenth weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held on Sunday the 16th instant, at 10-40 a.m. (S.T.) in the Anjuman Islam School, New Nagpada, when Mr. Syed Abdul Wahed will deliver a lecture on the "Contrast between Asia and Europe," in Hindustani. Those interested are cordially invited to attend.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programms of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening:—

March.....Unter die Soldaten ...Fahrbach
Duet for Cornet &
Euphonium ...Excelsior .....Balfe
A Serenade .....In this hour of softened Splendour ...Pinsuti
B Dance Caprice..Raymond .....Harrison
Selection.....The Mikado .....Sullivan
Valse .....Louisana .....Squire
Selection .....Sergeant Brue ...Lehmann
Gallop .....Iris.....Faust

HIDDEN JEWISH TRIBES.

Lecture by Professor Bainbridge.

PROFESSOR Oliver Bainbridge delivered a lecture, yesterday, at the Empire Theatre, on "Hidden Jewish Tribes." The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman presided, and there was a large attendance.

The Chairman, introducing the lecturer, said, that his literary fame, and his zeal for knowledge entitled him to speak on the subject of Jewish tribes.

Professor Bainbridge, in the course of his lecture, said he would speak that evening on the Jewish tribes to be found on the island of Kiwai and in Kai-feng-fu, the ancient capital of China. Kiwai, which was a small island off the larger island of Papua, contained a number of Jews. The people inhabiting Kiwai and Papua differed widely in almost all respects from each other, although the two islands were very close to each other. The people of Kiwai were monotheistic while those of the mainland of Papua believed in a multiplicity of gods. The black Jews of Kiwai, as he would designate the people of that island, had a marked cast of Jewish features. They knew nothing about Hebrew, but it would appear that almost every Jewish tribe that emigrated to foreign lands adopted the language of the country they went to, though they tenaciously clung to Jewish customs. The Kiwai Jews had a high forehead, an aquiline nose, a strong mouth and a distinctly Jewish caste of countenance. It was difficult to say the number of years they had been in Kiwai. His belief was that Papua was formerly a part of the mainland of Australia and shifted to its present situation by some great convulsion of nature. As to their origin, these people had an idea that they came from stones which became animated—an idea which was akin to the Hebrew one of man's origin from earth. As to the Jews of Central China, their number was about fifty. In an interview which he (the lecturer) had had with these Jews in Central China, the latter told him they had arrived there about four thousand years ago. The lecturer concluded with an appeal for generous donations to the funds for building a Synagogue in Kai-feng-fu, saying that a people who had existed for so many years in spite of so much opposition in a remote part of China, richly deserved assistance.

Mr. Isaac Abraham, President, Bombay Jewish Association, proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the Lecturer, said that Prof. Bainbridge had gained world-wide admiration for his useful and wonderful discoveries.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. B. CADELL.

Bombay, 14th July.

553. Musketry Rifle Club—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 10 to 12 on Sunday the 23rd and Wednesday 26th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

554. The Miniature Range at Carcao Road, will be open for matches 10 to 12 on Thursday, the 20th and Saturday, the 19th instant, from 2 to 5 p.m.

555. Musketry—Annual Course—It is notified for information that "Coaching," will be allowed during the Standard Test Authority I. A. O. No 358, dated 3rd July 1911.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 14th July.

1 The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice to-morrow afternoon (Saturday the 15th instant) from 4 p. m.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 18th instant from 6 p. m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

D W. WILSON, Lieut,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SANADI LANDS IN DISPUTE.

The Cama Suit.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman resumed the hearing of the suit brought by Mr. Merwanji M. Cama and his brother Mr. Hormusji, against the Secretary of State for India and another for various declarations and reliefs in respect of certain lands at Duncan Road.

The case has been previously reported.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Kanga, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. Vicaji F. Taraporewalla were for the Govern-ment.

Mr. K. D. Shroff, Solicitor, further cross-examined, said he went to the Collector's office to take inspection with a view to ascertain the devolution of the property and not to ascertain the tenure. He was enrolled a solicitor in December 1891. He was ten months old as a solicitor then, but had seven years' experience as an articled clerk. He understood from the mortgagor that the property had been equitably mortgaged to the Chartered Bank. He understood from the report of Mr. Gosling, that Messrs. Gosling and Morris had valued the property for the Bank. The report dealt with the value of the property and the title. They had obtained extracts of the rent-rolls for the purpose of ascertaining the devolution of the property. He himself did not get any extracts from the Collector; he had not asked for them. The notice of the Collector was among the papers. He took notes of inspection at the Bank. In the notes there was not a word about the tenure, copy of extracts, or notice from the Collector, as there was no need for him to take notes of them. The extracts referred to the deeds he had gone through. He had read the endorsement on the deed made by the Collector in January 1843. He had read that the endorsement of the Collector was without prejudice to the right of Government to resume the land. That did not arouse his suspicion in the least. He would not be suspicious now with his twenty years' experience because this referred to the right of Government to resume on payment of compensation.

Q.—Where do you get payment of compensation?

A.—There is nothing in the endorsement about the payment.

Replying to further questions witness said:—That was merely his opinion. No rent bills were in the Bank. The three documents were merely extracts. He took those to be copies of the rent rolls and he still thought that to be so. He was thoroughly aware of the provisions of the Bombay Act II. of 1876. He was familiar with Section 40 in which distinction was drawn between copies and extracts. These were extracts copied verbatim from the rent-rolls. He assumed that the extract was a verbatim copy of the rent-roll. Looking at Section 40, he said it was not a mistaken assumption. In two of the extracts, the remarks column was altogether omitted because, probably, there might be nothing in it. In them the two extracts were complete.

The Advocate-General, looking at the original said he was sorry there was no remarks column.

Witness, continuing, said so far as his experience went the extracts supplied by the Collector were never incomplete. The Collector always pointed out what was to be copied. That was because he always desired complete copies. Had he thought that there were not copies of everything relating to the land, he would have taken inspection of the original. It did not now strike him that he was rather negligent in the matter. The description he got that the land was of quit and ground rent tenure was from the extracts and the Collector's notice. He had seen the footnote on the second extract. The area of the mortgaged land was quit and ground rent. The surplus land referred to in the footnote extract was newly assessed land which was added to the original holding as of original tenure, so far as he knew. He did believe that the newly assessed land was of quit and ground rent tenure. Beyond the land in this suit, he had one experience of the Sanadi land but the terms in that Sanad were different from this one. In that he had acted for the purchaser. That was in 1895. In that there was no right of resumption. He did not advise his client to reject the title. Before this suit he had heard of a Sanad in which there was a clause of resumption about ten or twelve years ago. In that case the client accepted the title against his advice. In that a small portion of the land was under a Sanad similar to these. In this case, the client was willing to take the risk.

Re-examined, witness said the area of the Sanadi land in the last case was one-fourth or one-fifth of the whole. In one case he advised his client to reject the title and the client rejected it because it was held under a lease from Government in which Government had a right to resume for a public purpose. He knew the terms of the Sanad in this case. Had he known in 1892 the terms of the Sanad, he would not have advised his client to advance the money. The portion in rent-roll two was assessed under the Act of 1876. He said it was quit and ground rent, as it was an old holding. It was the contention of Government at one time that they could resume lands of whatsoever tenure except pension and tax lands. The endorsement of the kind shown to him by the Advocate-General on the deed used to be made till 1876. He did not find such endorsements subsequent to 1876. After the inspection at the Bank, he never again brought his mind to bear on the tenure.

Mr. Jinnah then closed his case subject to his right of tendering certain documents.

The Advocate-General, in opening his case, said His Lordship would agree with him when he said that the case was of an extremely interesting character. He first called his Lordship's attention to the plaint and said all contentions beyond that of estoppel should be deemed to have been given up.

Mr. Jinnah said that he had not given up those points as they were questions of law, and he would argue that they referred to the Limitation Act and questions of estoppel.

The Advocate-General, continuing said there was no evidence that the land was treated and stated as of quit and ground rent tenure before the notice of 1889 and the estoppel they had to consider was under Section 115 of the Evidence Act so far as they were concerned. The question of prescription went straight off by that. The learned counsel had an objection to the whole of this suit before going into the question of estoppel in his first two issues. The representations were from the Collector's office and the Collector had no authority to represent the lands as anything but Sanadi lands and the Government had never ratified his action. He cited a case in support of this contention from 8 Moore's Indian Appeals, 554, and the case of Grant vs. Norway, which, he said, was a parallel to this suit. Counsel then proceed to argue that part of the law dealing with his case.

The Advocate-General was addressing his Lordship on the point when the Court rose for the day.

MARINE SUIT SETTLED.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman passed a consent decree in the suit brought by Hali Gulam Mahomed Azam against the Hansa Line of Steamers Company.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. Setalwad appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. C. W. Cohen and Mr. W. L. Weldon for the defendants.

By consent, the suit was dismissed and the plaintiff was ordered to pay half of the taxed party and party costs of the defendants. The defendants agreed to the Port Trust or the Customs authorities paying the balance sale proceeds of the sugar in question to the plaintiff.

DETECTIVE'S BIG ESTATE.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell was called the suit brought by Afzulnisar Begum against Banu Begum and another to recover her share in the estate of the late Mir Abdul Ali, once head of the Detective Department of the Bombay City Police.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, who appeared for the plaintiff, said the plaintiff died on Wednesday night and the suit should, therefore, be adjourned to enable the parties to bring her heirs on the record.

The suit, was, accordingly adjourned and the costs of the day were reserved.

BUFFALO STABLES.

Serious Nuisance.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell disposed of the rule taken out by Gangabai calling upon the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay to show cause why the respondent and his servants should not be restrained from carrying out the order of the 10th November 1909, cancelling his license.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipality to show cause and Mr. Jehangir Dinshah Davar, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co., in support of the rule.

The petitioner had a milch buffalo stable at Forest Cross-street. It accommodated 154 buffaloes and was built at a cost of Rs. 19,000. As the stable created a considerable nuisance in the locality, the Municipal Commissioner refused to renew the license when the term for which it had been given expired.

The rule was argued and in discharging the same with costs, his Lordship remarked that there was no doubt from the affidavit made by the Municipality that serious nuisance was caused by the stable in the locality. The only power in the Municipal Act given was to impose a fine of Rs. 50 every day till the nuisance was removed. His Lordship said that ample powers aught to be given to the Municipal Commissioner and the sooner the Municipal Act was amended the better for the city and the public.

The rule was accordingly discharged with costs.

POLICE COURTS.

STABBING IN EXCITEMENT.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Ramana Krishna was charged with causing hurt to Amir Kadur by stabbing.

The complaint was that the accused ran amok at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday near Ripon Road and stabbed the complainant. He then climbed up the roof of a house and began throwing tiles at people who attempted to secure him. He was subsequently arrested. The man had an altercation with the complainant and others in connection with a woman and in excitement assaulted Amir with a knife; a man named Hussaine was also injured.

The injuries not being of a very serious nature, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Purshotam Nagpai was charged yesterday at the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate with attempting to commit suicide. The accused had taken opium out of despair in his speculatory transactions with a view to destroy his life. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a day's imprisonment.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," July 13.)

Mr Govind Balwant Laghate, First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach, to do duty as Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik.

Mr Vajeram Manibhai Mehta, Additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik, to do duty as First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach.

Mr Shankar Govind Kharkar, LLB, to be Assistant Secretary to Government, Legal Department, vice Mr Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta, LLB, promoted.

Mr Sadashiv Pandurang Limaye to act as a Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, during the absence on leave of Mr J Dodgson.

Mr Ardeshir Sorabji N Wadia to act as Professor of English and History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr G Anderson.

On the return from leave of Mr W R Lewis, Mr F R Unwala, P W D is transferred to the Thana District.

Mr. N. P. Pandurang Vaman Kane, M.A., LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Dhondo Ramchandra Manerikar, B.A., LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Ambalal Umiashankar Joshi is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Broach District.

Mr. Manibhai Pragji, Sheristedar to the District Deputy Collector, Surat, is appointed to act as District Inspector of Land Records, Surat vice Mr. Natwarlal Maganlal Parekhji deputed on special duty.

The following transfers of Head Accountants are ordered Mr. Gopal Dhonddeo Nigudkar from Poona to East Khandesh and Mr. Ganesh Waman Gadre, L.C.E. from East Khandesh to Poona.

Mr. Shivrao Subrao Kabad, Chitnis to the Collector of Bijapur, is appointed to be Mamlatdar of Dapoli in the Ratnagiri District.

Mr. O. A. Casson, Excise Sub-Inspector, Umbargaon, to be Sub-Inspector, Salsette; Mr. Fatteh Mahomed B. Kazi Excise Sub-Inspector, Salsette, to be Sub-Inspector, Umbargaon.

The following transfers of Excise Inspectors are ordered in the Dharwar District:—Mr. F. X. Saldanha, Inspector, Ranebennur and Kod, to be Inspector, Gadag and Shirhatti. Mr. C. C. Hurst, Inspector, Gadag and Shirhatti, to be Inspector, Ranebennur and Kod.

The following transfers of Excise Sub-Inspectors are ordered in the Thana District:—Mr. S. B. Vartak, Sub-Inspector Jawhar, to be Sub-Inspector, Mokhada Petra. Mr. H. V. Karandikar, Sub-Inspector, Mokhada Peta, to be Sub-Inspector, Jawhar.

The following subordinates are transferred, from the Special Duty Office under Dr Summers, Chief Engineer to the Indus River Commission, from 1st July Mr Chaturbhuj, Supervisor, Second Grade Mr Mujoiram Sharma, Supervisor, Temporary Establishment.

Third Grade Police Inspector Nusserwanji Cawasji Patel, LL B, is transferred from the Sholapur to the Nasik District as Circle Inspector.

Second Grade Police Inspector Yeshwant Mahadeo Karnik, is transferred from the Nasik to the Thana District as Circle Inspector.

Fourth Grade Police Inspector Laxmanrao Ganpatrao, is transferred from the Thana to the Ahmedabad District, displacing Acting Fourth Grade Police Inspector Gopalji Kalyanji, who reverts as Sub-Inspector in the Surat District.

Mr. A. O. Koreishi, M. A., District Deputy Collector, to be in charge of the Southern Division, East Khandesh.

Mr. G. V. Joglekar, B. A., Huzur Deputy Collector, to be District Deputy Collector.

Mr. R. V. Gadgil, L.C.E., Deputy Collector, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, East Khandesh.

Mr. Gopal Narayan Marathe is appointed Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judges Court, Bassein, vice Mr. Ganesh Trimbak Pradhan, transferred.

Mr. Govind Ganesh Dharap to be President of the Municipality of Talegaon-Dhabhade in the Poona District.

The election of Mr. J. S. Mamadapurkar, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Peint in the Nasik District is approved.

Mr. Govind Balkrishna Vakil is elected as Vice-President of the Karmala Municipality for the triennial term commencing from 1st Apri.

THE "FOLLIES."

The "Follies" open their season in Bombay on the 22nd July at the Novelty Theatre. They are coming under a special charter from the king of the Follies himself, Mr. H G. Pelissier. This is the only company out of London, authorised and rehearsed by Mr. Pelissier, who is now world-famous as the author, composer and originator of "The Follies" unique melange of songs, vaudevilles and potted plays.

Mr. Henry Dallas has just had a most successful tour through the Far East and after playing a second season in Calcutta comes on to us here.

DURING the week ended July 11th six chests of opium were removed from the Bombay warehouses, having been purchased by the following farmers, at Broach, 2, at Vav, 1 and at Palanpur, 3. There was no importation.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY and the Antiquities of the Coronation, by W. R. Lethaby—(Duckworth).—The Coronation rite in its main details is, as the author points out, of Byzantine origin. It dates back to the Eastern Empire, and the English vestments bear traces of this derivation. Edward the Confessor on his coins used the Eastern title of "Basileus," which was also employed by the Byzantine emperors. Even then barriers and palisades which are now used for the first time were needed long ago to keep back the crowd, but the precautions were not altogether successful. A knight was crushed to death by the great concourse which gathered in the Abbey to greet Edward II. This is an admirable little work, written in a popular style, packed with curious and interesting information.

THE BROKEN PHIAL, by Percy White—(Constable).—Joan Fairburn, the heroine in this story, has a difficult part to play, she lives with a cross invalid old uncle, whose fortune she inherits if she plays her cards well. And as she does not want to be left penniless, she manages the old man in a wordy wise manner. Joan is most interesting in her avuncular encounters, for the conflict between the two is excellently well managed and cleverly described. The discovery that Joan has been playing a double game with him brings on an attack of heart, and in her haste to give her old uncle the life-saving dose, she lets the bottle fall, the old man dies declaring that she did it on purpose.

THE UNKNOWN ISLE, by Pierre de Coulevain—(Cassell)—is not exactly a new book, it has been known a long time across the Channel and much appreciated. Now it is thought that the English would like to know how they appear to foreigners. On the whole, she is extremely kind in her judgments, though she has many criticisms to pass on the "taste" of the English, thinks that "a little sentiment, flavoured with kisses," is quite good enough for the English theatre-goer and considers the morality of the Anglo-Saxon race "infinitely worse" than that of the Latin race. She has seriously endeavoured to compress a complete study of the English—men, women, and children of all classes—into 400 pages and has done so with considerable psychological power a fine sense of proportion and much genuine sympathy.

THE LAND OF PROMISE, by Stanley Portal Hyath—(Laurie)—is a story of pioneer life in South Africa. Jimmy Ratcliffe is engaged to Irene Kirkland, the vicar's daughter. He then leaves her to join a brother in South Africa. Through some terrible accident he becomes disfigured for life, and when Irene goes out to join him, she is much upset at his altered appearance and will not marry him. A good story and full of incidents.

LETTERS TO MY SON, with an introductory note by Sir Robert Baden-Powell—(Chapman and Hall.)—This very tender, very human book containing the happy, wise, and helpful letters which a mother addresses to the son whose coming she awaits with joy and hope, has now run into a twelfth edition. It is dedicated to "The Boy Scouts, those little knights who by living gallantly to-day are going to make the world greater to-morrow," and "who", as Sir Robert Baden-Powell says in an introduct

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain G W Pratt, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Basreh via Karachi with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4,179 tons, Captain H Findlay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Fakhri, 2,555 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Mauritius, with a general cargo and 17 deck passengers.

The P. and O Co's steamer Banca, 3,793 tons, Captain A Collyer, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie, 2,504 tons, Captain J Goodwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, &c, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 12th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Philomel.....Stanley .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr...G V Forteath...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 13.

Ariel.....2209 Hyde..... .....T Morrison & Co
Brazilania.....2438 Snowden...W & A Graham & Co
City of Glasgow...4179 Findlay .....K N & Co
Clan Leslie.....2505 Goodwin... .....J F & Co
Errington Court...2781 Gleghorn ...Baltimore..... 18-7 W & A Graham & Co
Fakhri.....2555 Baldwin .....Bo & H S N Co
Gymeric.....2553 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gallos.....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Lawoe .....1817 Francis .....H T Ayoob
Lawala .....2124 Harvey .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Steenberger.....2455 Jange ...W & A Graham & Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer.....P & O Co
Othello.....3527 Maclaren .....J Finlay & Co
Okara .....3438 Moth ... .M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Hakata Maru	3319	Nomura	Kobe	14-7	N Y Kaisha
B	Parnes	2127	Williams	Durban	13-7	M M & Co
F	Kanzler	1652	Shutt	Zanzibar	19-7	A Strandes & Co
G	Bahadur	823	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
K	Khosru	2410	Honnah	Jeddah	20-17	Bo P S N Co
L	Devanha	478	Powell	China	19-7	P & O Co.
M	Ponant	552	Fakeera	Bnagar	15-7	Bo S N Co
N	Crossby	2531	Bovey			T Morrison & Co
N	Hoogelnee	993	D Lorne	Red Sea Ports	15-7	B & P S N Co
P	Clodisham	3075	Osborne	Antwerp	20-7	W & A Graham & Co
Q	Moshtari	1110	LeMerier		13-7	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Blake	2396	Hill	Port Said for orders	15-7	W & A Graham & Co
2	Scindia	3353	Kelso	L'pool	23-7	W & A Graham & Co
3	Siberien	2032	Gore	Dunkirk	29-7	Bo S N Co
4	Deo Balduino	2684	Maganzine	Genoa	15-7	Rubattino Line
5	Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong	16-7	R Line
6	Clan Farquhar	3759	Wadge	Dunkirk	15-7	W & A Graham & Co
7	Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	14-7	M M & Co
8	Bulimba	1607	Davidson	Calcutta	15-7	M M & Co
10&11	Arcadia	3573	Barcham	Shanghai	2-8	P & O Co
12 & 13	Arabia	4098	Palmer			P & O Co
14	Linga	957	Rothwell	Karachi	14-7	
15	Malda	1251	Bamber	P Gulf	12-7	M M & Co
15	Madura	1273	Pratt	Basreh	19-7	M M & Co
16	Alavi	2324	Gray	Genoa	12-7	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Sabarmati.....524 Ahmed.....Bo S N Co

M W D D

Ujina.....3425 Hill .....M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels	Commanders	From
12	Madura	Pratt	Basreh July 4
13	City of Glasgow	Finlay	Liverpool June 20
	Fakhri	Baldwin	Mauritius June 28
	Clan Leslie	Goodwin	Glasgow

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Nentmoor	Taylor	Mostyn Deep
	Dwarka	Moxon	Persian Gulf &c
	Banca	Collyer	Calcutta
	H M S Philomel	Stanley	Colombo

The steamer Moshtari, Captain LeMiere, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Jeddah, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Madura, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" City of Glasgow, for Liverpool, &c.
" Australien, for Noumea via Colombo.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 12th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 320 cwts oil cakes F F Campbell and Co; 96 bales wool, M Joosub; 15 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 34 bales wool S Madanlal, 25 bales wool, G Gungadas; 57 bales cotton waste, N. Dhunji 78 bales wool, D Nagjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—4 bales hemp, M Mooljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—517 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros 2,000 cwts castorseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—320 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 100 bales cotton, L Devsi and Co; 50 bales cotton, M Bhimjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—4,000 cwts wheat, 16,000 cwts cottonseed Sanday and Co.

Cloutsham s—1,511 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersey; 512 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 8,037 cwts cottonseed, 907 cwts mowraseed, 420 cwts myrabollams, K Kessowjee and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, C Morarji; 14,900 cwts cottonseed, W Bacher.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Farquhar s—10,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 92 cwts cashewnuts, P Ghandi.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—72 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Alavi s—330 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton, H L Bode and Sons; 200 bales cottonfly, 40 bales cotton, 175 bales hemp, C Virjee; 42 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 223 bales cotton, J Nurbheram and Co; 609 cwts mustardseed, Baner and Krause; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 226 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Farquhar s—38 bales cottonwaste, 2,013 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, 3,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

D Balduino s—500 cwts rapeseed and 680 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—77 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Devanha s—1,100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

Ischia s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hakata Maru s—123 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Devanha s—625 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—200 bales cotton, J A Begie and Co.

Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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ALBUM.—Franco Leoni.
ALBUM.—Herman Lohr.
ALBUM.—Frank Lambert.
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ALBUM.—Noel Johnson.
ALBUM.—Guy d'Hardelot.
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 14th July, 1911.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

THE letter of the Malaria Investigation Committee, Dr. Bentley's report and the Government Resolution thereon, published on Wednesday, are eminently practical documents and it will be Bombay's own fault if malaria be not virtually exterminated within the course of a few years. It is stated to be the intention of His Excellency the Governor in Council to do all in his power to further effort directed to attain this end, and we look to the Resolution to find precisely what that means. Government is prepared to provide a lakh of rupees—annually, we presume—from Provincial revenues and to place it at the disposal of the Corporation to assist them in the campaign, as soon as a satisfactory assurance that they will proceed with vigorous measures under proper direction for the eradication of malaria from Bombay has been received. Government is right to require a satisfactory assurance, for the Corporation is shown in the report not to have consistently and strenuously laboured towards the eradication of the disease, except perhaps in recent years. If Government means to make an annual grant during the period the campaign is in progress, Government will be doing all that can be expected; for the onus of dealing with the problem undoubtedly lies with the Corporation through its Health Department, which will require to be augmented. But we gather that Government means to do something more, with regard to the free distribution of quinine for prophylactic and remedial purposes, besides legislating with a view to the prevention of mosquito-breeding. Yet it would appear that the lakh from Provincial revenues is to be ear-marked for the filling-in of wells, that the owners may not be put to personal expense. Without an annual grant, the cost of effective anti-malarial operations will be great—anything from two to five lakhs, it is estimated, and though Bombay City may be as wealthy as Dr. Bentley says, the addition of an annual five lakhs will considerably increase the burden of the rate-payer. The cost of measures against the malaria carrier alone is estimated at not much more than a lakh, and operations in five specified wards at half a lakh, but these sums do not take into account the staff of the Health Department whose services would be utilised, though they would provide for a complete new organisation. That organisation is to include a special assistant to the Executive Health Officer, to devote his whole time to the direction and supervision of the necessary measures, with a sufficient number of subordinates so as to allow of necessary numbers of inspectors and labourers required for the work. The Corporation is plainly told what is expected of it—and that to be done without delay—and assured that it will have the steady support of Government in its endeavours, so it is to be hoped that that body will address itself to the task with energy and without procrastination.

Dr. Bentley's report is a very lucid document, and many of his observations are worthy of wider circulation than they can hope for in the pages of a green-book. He gives reasons which should make it imperative that the City of Bombay should undertake the eradication of malaria, and he shows that the possibility, not only of diminishing, but eradicating the local Causes of infection from the city, make it imperative that adequate measures for attaining this end should be adopted immediately. The areas in the centre and north of the island are at present almost free from malaria, and Dr. Bentley sees no valid reason why the former area should not be rendered as free of malaria as the latter, and it should be possible, he says, to accomplish this in a very short time and with the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money. To those who do not realise that malaria is a disease almost entirely upon local conditions, the fact that anti-anopheline measures have failed in one place, may serve an argument in another, observes Dr. Bentley, referring to Mian Mir, but such a view is not a reasonable one, so it is no use objecting to the proposed operations on the strength of the failure there and conditions moreover are much more favourable to successful anopheline reduction in Bombay than at Mian Mir. Dr. Bentley discusses ways and means as well as preventive and curative measures, and at the end gives a chapter of final conclusions which call for special notice.

In the section above referred to, Dr. Bentley says he has not discussed the use of mosquito-nets, punkas and fans, as they are largely personal matters which have little bearing upon the public prophylaxis of malaria. Among the poor, though it may be useless to talk of mosquito-nets and ordinary measures of personal prevention, Dr. Bentley thinks they may be taught the value of quinine as a remedy for malaria and trained to make use of it for the relief of the disease. "As a class, the poor have little power to stop the spread of malaria because they cannot control the breeding places of dangerous anopheles, and it is, therefore, not of much use urging them to pour kerosine on water or to attempt similar measures; but among the educated and the wealthy, the property-owners and tax-payers, those who have a voice in the municipal administration and who possess the power to eradicate malaria from the city, education regarding the prevention of malaria by public measures is needed, for the responsibility rests with them." Concerning the use of quinine, we are told, that though often of supreme importance where the instigation of the disease is all that can be attempted, it becomes of secondary importance in Bombay; and through the popularisation of the remedy, its wide-spread distribution and the encouragement of its use in the treatment of existing infections, are likely to be of great value, the taking of doses for the prevention of fever is seen at once to be a measure useful possibly for large employers of labour, among troops and prisoners and for private persons, but not adapted for large uncontrolled populations. We are glad to see that in the recommendation of the use of quinine attention is given to the desirability of rendering the drug palatable. It seems a small matter, but it is not, for there is many a man who would risk malaria rather than take a dose of quinine in liquid form. A sugar-coated tabloid may be a trifle less speedy in its action, but the intensely objectionable taste is not there and by their use the preventive would become much more widely resorted to. Another fact to which prominence is given, is the necessity for the use of adequate doses of quinine. When small doses are prescribed, it is found that the sufferer derives little or no benefit and the result is that the patient and the physician become confirmed in their belief that quinine is of little value or that it is unsuited to the constitution of Indians. The report, we may point out in conclusion, shows not only how Government and the Municipal Corporation, but the average citizen, may do much in the way of preventing the spread of the disease and also how simple remedies may be placed within the reach of the poorest. If the results of Dr. Bentley's mission be observed and his recommendations acted upon, malaria may soon become a thing of the past.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN RURAL AREAS. THE Press Note, which was this week issued by Government, describing new orders in regard to primary education in rural areas, marks the beginning of an effort to provide a specially-adapted course for the children of the agricultural classes, as well as an attempt in an economical manner to supply to some extent the extended system of primary education, for which Indian educationists are constantly pressing. It has been explained on many occasions in the Bombay Legislative Council, that Government are fully in sympathy with this demand and are deterred only by a lack of funds from satisfying it. Doubtless, much fault will be found with the present scheme on the ground of inadequacy, but may we point out to friendly critics that Government appear to be fully conscious of its shortcomings, and that they will probably serve their own purpose better by giving it a sympathetic reception, as something in the way of an experiment, also as a first instalment of something wider and fuller which it is hoped will follow? It is admittedly but an expedient, yet on that account solely it should not be condemned, as in the restricted circumstances in which Government find themselves, it is one which may do a certain amount of service and will not be incompatible with a more adequate scheme, when that becomes practicable. The measures which Government now propose to take will be based upon an encouragement and improvement of private schools. Government remarks that private schools exist in many villages in the Presidency, and they consider that if efforts were made to improve them, the result would be an appreciable spread of elementary education at a less cost than is contemplated in the plans now under consideration. These are, of course, the establishment of Government primary schools in a very large number of villages, in which past experience shows there is no guarantee that the demand for schools will not be ephemeral. One of the advantages of a system of assistance to private schools will obviously be that it will carry with it very much less risk of money being wasted on schools, which rapidly prove to be unnecessary. It is made clear that there is no desire for a forced and false growth of the private school system. The policy now propounded is that, wherever it is found that a village without a public school has provided itself with a private school, it will be well to encourage the latter by monetary grant either as a substitute for a local board school, or until one can be started. Local officers are directed to move cautiously. Existing private schools should not be recommended for aid unless they are fully deserving and are fully needed; while, on the other hand, their merits or deficiencies are to be considered in a broad-minded manner. New schools should be encouraged to be formed by the villagers in places, where no better arrangement can be made, and competent schoolmasters, for whom Government cannot find employment, should be encouraged by promises of a grant to open such schools. Naturally, much of the success of the scheme must depend upon the character of the work of the local inspecting officers, who will also make the preliminary enquiries, but if these be carried out with an ordinary amount of care, such measures should result in the increased efficiency of a large number of small schools, and the formation of a number of new ones. And even if in these the instruction imparted be of a very elementary character, something will have been done to make further in-roads on the large mass of illiteracy in the Presidency, which His Excellency in Council rightly regards as the first necessary step. When Government find themselves in a position largely to increase the number of their own schools, it should not be difficult to absorb the private schools, without any serious dislocation of the existing interests.

At the same time Government propose in rural districts to sub-divide primary echools into two classes, to be termed rural and full primary. The main object is a simplification of curriculum for pupils of a purely agricultural class, and secondarily private schools, which adopt the lower standard will be given greater opportunities of earning the Government grant, for which the maximum was recently increased to Rs. 150. It is considered that while the present vernacular course is suited to the trading classes, it is not only more than agriculturists require, but that as they remain at school for about four years only, they are unable to complete it. Government believing that all they need is a grounding in reading, writing and arithmetic, together with some local geography, propose to introduce in rural schools a new course which does not go beyond the fourth standard and will be complete in itself. This seems to be a most sensible course, for the average cultivator can scarcely have use in his calling for more than a very elementary general education. Government regretfully admit that the rural course proposed at present does not go far, but, bearing in mind that they recently expressed a wish for instruction in agricultural subjects in the country schools, we may expect to see them do something in this direction at the earliest opportunity. The son of the cultivator will then be enabled to obtain an education much better suited to his circumstances, than that which is offered him at present and in which the literary element is too predominant.

COST OF THE STRIKE TO SHIPOWNERS. ESTIMATES are already being made of the losses sustained through the shipping strike. At Hull, the total is returned at £20,000, and it will doubtless be even greater in Manchester. What figure the loss throughout the kingdom will eventually reach it is impossible to say, but whatever amount it may prove to be, it is a matter of minor importance compared with the total of the increased yearly burden, which shipowners will have to bear in consequence of their failure to resist the demand for higher wages. The men have won fairly and squarely in every class of shipping, and however much we may sympathise with a just demand for fairer treatment, it is impossible to ignore the fact that the concession of their claims is a serious thing for the shipping industry. This has passed through parlous times in recent years, and to many owners, this new burden will mean the utmost care in husbanding resources. To consider the strikers' demands, the monthly rates, which have been paid hitherto on cargo boats, vary from about £3-10-0 a month to £5, according to the port in which the crew were signed on. The strikers' demand has been that this varying wage should be raised to a standard payment of £ 5-10-0. On ordinary passenger boats an extra 10s. was asked, and the firemen on mail-boats, who formerly have received £ 5-10-0 have demanded and obtained £6. The advance was proportionately the same on the large number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade, the crews of which are paid weekly wages, so that the average amount of the increase all round, remembering that the seamen have been nearly always successful in obtaining the terms they have asked, will be very moderately stated at 16s. per month. The last complete census of seamen published by the Board of Trade in 1907, showed that the number of men on trading vessels was about 192,000. This figure is exclusive of lascars, and when other ratings, which are not involved in the present dispute such as officers, apprentices and cattlemen are deducted, there remains a total of 137,500 men. Allowing for the fact that a seaman is idle on the average for two months in the year, the yearly increase will be from £8. This means that the increased burden to be borne by British shipping will be, at least, £1,100,000.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the homeward mails of the 8th instant, arrived at Aden at 12-30 P. M. on Thursday.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Mongolia," with the outward mails of the 7th instant, passed Suez at 8 a. m. on Thursday.

H. M. S, "PHILOMEL," under the command of Captain Norman L. Stanley, R. N., sailed yesterday for Colombo.

THE current number of the "Bombay Government Gazette" contains a revised list of magistrates for the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday reduced its rate for demand loans on the security of Government paper to three per cent. per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

THE ballot held on Thursday in the rooms of the Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a deputy-chairman for the remainder of the current year, resulted in the election of Mr. J. F. Bradbury, of Messrs. Bradbury, Brady and Co.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 23.

SOCIETY AT ASCOT.

THE Queen at Ascot wore a lovely gown of rich cream-coloured satin charmeuse, with a large, all-over pattern of bouquets of flowers. Her hat was almost covered with blue ostrich feathers, and a sapphire and diamond pendant and beautiful pearls completed a truly Royal costume. Once again every shade of colour was to be noted. Indeed, this is quite a year of colour, for nobody seems afraid of bright primary hues, and pastel shades are quite a secondary consideration this year. Old gold was much patronised and this, veiled in black, or, it may be white chiffon, looked remarkably well. Green was another favoured colour, and was seen in endless variety, from the delicate water-green, to lime, watercress and dead leaf, whilst bronze green was worn by a goodly number of ladies. There was not a single scarlet dress visible in the Royal enclosure, stand or paddock, but rose red was much patronised. Nattier blue, Saxe blue, powder blue, and Royal blue all found many wearers and again one could not but be struck by the number of black and white toilettes, which are evidently very fashionable this year, black and white hats being equally in favour. Corn colour, that is the exact shade of the corn when ready for cutting, is decidedly popular, and some brilliant nuance of claret or crimson was used to adorn the hats worn with this hue. Perhaps the most favoured material just now is satin, and gowns of white satin, veiled in apricot, Saxe blue, black, currant red, emerald green, or shell pink, were all favoured. Hats were rather more varied in style than on the preceding day, and purple and blue irises were greatly used for decorating, not only toques, but large Leghorns. By the way, enormous hats of this kind, with a band of black velvet, were worn by quite a number of girls, Lady Eileen Butler looking particularly well in one of these old-fashioned and becoming articles. One or two sensational hats were to be seen in the paddock, but not in the Royal enclosure, be it said. One of bright brown satin was surmounted by a panache of ostrich feathers of the same shade on it, and a blue hat had as many ostrich feathers as the Prince of Wales had in his hat at the Investiture on Saturday last.

OLYMPIA.

The Horse Show at Olympia, which opened on Monday, had, I heard, been rather empty up to Wednesday, when Queen Alexandra paid a surprise visit in the morning. She was present in the seats below the Royal box when the Russian troikas made so effective an appearance, dashing round the arena at a tremendous speed, and afterwards Her Majesty asked Lord Lonsdale to take her round the stables. For the evening sessions Olympia was full in almost every part, for "Donkey Night" is one of the most popular of the whole show. The merchants out of the East-end had been for two or three hours assembling outside Olympia, much to the delight and amusement of vast crowds, but when the moment came for them to produce themselves the donkeys, somehow, failed to grasp the necessity for hurry. Thus, the Indian file was a broken one, and one ring steward, anxious to reduce a gap, found it necessary to push, much to the "moke's" astonishment, for he nearly came on to his nose at such unexpected relaxation of weight. How many there were it is impossible to say, probably sixty. They just swarmed in the ring, and when the bored "Billys," "Bills," "Daisys," "Jennys," "Jims," "Jacks," "Neddys," "Pollys" and "Peter the Painters" found trotting too great an exertion, they lapsed into a solemn walk. Thus, at one time they became massed and wedged, and the Earl of Shrewsbury and Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, who were the judges, simply laughed unrestrainedly as they contemplated their task. But the merchants, if not the donkeys, were willing, and by the aid of much pushing and shoving, order was brought out of chaos, though in the process one "Neddy" backed so unexpectedly and thoroughly as to precipitate both the old man and his old lady on to the tan.

THE CORONATION.

I shall have to tell you of the actual Coronation procession next week. Every town and village in England is "coronating" so I thought it wiser to post my letter early, just telling you of the decorations. Every day we "coronate," that is, we go and see how the decorations are getting on and make comments. Whitehall, at least, is solid. Here are ample columns for you, with fine broad girths, and not too tall for their width. These really are worthy of John Bull and of Downing-street. No skimpiness, no shrinking timidity here; a hurricane would not make these pillars swerve. They stand in a double line of sturdiness from Charing-cross to Westminster. They are painted white, the best, or, at least, the safest, colour for street decoration, with a good deal of gold, sometimes a little too much gold. Great pain has been bestowed on adorning their capitals. What I like beyond everything are the gay little lions, the jolly, rollicking lions at each end of the avenue, at the entrance to Whitehall and the exit from Parliament-street. These really tell you of Merrie England. There is nothing thin, ascetic, or morose about them. They are each of them cutting a caper on the top of his column. They grin at you as you arrive; they give a parting grin as you leave them; in the sunshine I almost thought I caught them winking. I can't say there is anything very solemn about them, but why should they put on airs of dignity? Englishmen have long ceased to take our pleasures sadly; if anything, they take them nowadays too excitedly. But the jolly, rollicky, little lions are jolly without being fussy. They take the occasion gaily and easily; they are London good humour in pasteboard and paint. Trafalgar-square has blossomed since yesterday with amazing fertility. A famous old hotel, where the most respectable country family solicitors in the British Empire, and consequently in the world, affect to go, has brought forth an appropriately semi-Elizabethan, semi-musical comedy, English village growth, a cottage with brown wooden beams in the white walls, and a low, gabled, dull-red roof, which appears to be an exeresence, mysteriously supported, from its own sedate grey walls. As a matter of fact, the Coronation cottage is one of the best bits of decoration in the square. The National Gallery seem to be trying to decorate itself behind a very fine stand, which completely hides it from Charing-cross. Next door, a large shop has burst out all over in a riot of violent blue and gold bright enough to make one sit up, or stare, which, no doubt, is the end aimed at.

Piccadilly, on the other hand, besides the usual vegetation of timber with a violent bloom of red and blue stuff, has grown great buttercup-yellow grasses, as tall as houses, with strings of buttercups hanging from each to each, which will presumably become lamps on Coronation night. Marble Arch has run up white stems with blue and gold urns (a little funereal) for flowers, Oxford-street has blossomed out into white columns, and little gold ships, with little red lions rampant on their gold sails. The whole pasteboard and tinfoil garden of London grows faster and faster.

HATS.

Everybody is anxious to know whether the fair sex will forego large hats on Coronation Day! There will really be no excuse for womankind, if it is not so. Fashion was never more flexible in her regulations about headgear than now, and small hats and turbans are as agreeable to her as big hats. But somehow Englishwomen are slaves to the idea that their "best" hat must be a "big" hat, and Coronation Day will tempt them to wear their best, without any regard to the inconvenience to themselves and the annoyance to others. Why didn't the authorities take the matter in hand? We have had a Coronation regulation forbidding aeroplanes; why not one forbidding large hats? Few people can fly yet, but nearly every woman can, and does, wear a large hat. Hat pins also must be taken into consideration, long hat pins sticking out on either side of a ladie's head, might prove very dangerous to other spectators.

KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

Although there have been many detailed reports of the actual ceremony at which the Prince of Wales was made a Knight of the Garter, I have not seen many allusions to the history of the ancient Order. Perhaps it is taken for granted that every one knows its history. I have noticed that the things which are taken as said are generally those about which no one knows anything, and at the risk of offending the enlightened, I am going to give some "tips" to the unenlightened. First, then, the Order was instituted by Edward the Third to revive the glories of King Arthur's Round Table, and the story of the lady who dropped her garter, and had it handed back to her with the words, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," is apocryphal. The Garter was given pre-eminence among the insignia of the Order because King Edward had used his garter as a signal at the Battle of Crecy and because it was considered symbolic of a tie of association. The collar, cap, and feathers date from the reign of Henry III., the other insignia from the reign of the founder, Edward III. The ribbon to which the George is attached and the Garter were originally sky-blue in colour. The present bright blue was an innovation of the Hanoverian Sovereigns. The Knights of the Garter were, by the statutes of the Order never to appear in public without the George and Star, although they might wear a blue ribbon under their boot instead of the actual Garter. You cannot be made a Knight of the Garter for nothing. Fees are due from all persons receiving the honour.

SHAKESPEARE BALL.

The Shakespeare Ball was a great success, nearly all the Royalties in London were present at it in the four boxes reserved for the Royal party. Most of these will dine first at Buckingham Palace, and come on pretty early to see Queen Elizabeth and her famous Court enter in gorgeous procession, and amongst those who will follow the Virgin Queen on this occasion will be some twenty-seven out of the forty-three courtiers who are actual direct descendants of those personages who were that Queen's Officers of State and members of her Court in the year 1598. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, who has arranged this effective scene, has taken immense trouble to get all the right people together. No fewer than ninety Royal personages are, I hear, to attend this ball, and as the Albert Hall will only be free on Sunday night for the decoration of the interior, all the work of turning that great Hall into a garden of Shakespeare's time will have to be carried out in about fifty hours! The domed roof itself will be covered over to represent a glowing blue sky, the balcony will become a terraced lawn set with statues and beds of flowers, and reached by a flight of stone steps, clipped yews and tall cypresses will form a back-ground like an Italian garden, and the first row of boxes will appear like a stone pergola of vines and roses, whilst the second tier will be reminiscent of a Florentine formal garden, with statuary and orange-trees, the whole vast building reminding one more or less of the background of some of Shakespeare's plays. It is, of course, imperative that all comers shall be dressed in the period of Shakespeare's plays, but that gives a very wide margin, for any characters in any play will be admissible, and there are, naturally, some of all countries.

PROCESSION AND TABLEAU.

Dancing began soon after half-past ten, by which hour a number of the handsomely-apparelled company were present. An absolute rule had been laid down that no costume should be of a later period than that of Elizabeth, and preferably that the character represented should be Shakespearean. As there are something like 2,000 separate individuals in the immortal plays, there was, it may be judged scope for much originality. How greatly this had been exercised was shown as the great procession entered, and the Duchess of Somerset, with those who were to take part in the Tudor quadrilles she had arranged, led the way. Next came the Court of Queen Elizabeth, and her Majesty could have wished no more stately modern representative than the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton. Round the broad floor they swept, and the Queen then took a place of honour on the dais, as though presiding over the rest of the scene. Lady Maud Warrender, herself more than common tall, was Hippolyta, with a bevy of Amazons of equally notable height.

AN ORIGINAL DESIGN.

An original disguise was that of Lady Bacon. The identity of this character was the subject of eager curiosity for a long time, as the lady remained masked. Later she was found to be the Duchess of Sutherland. The dress, Elizabethan in style, was of parchment-coloured velvet, having reference to the documents being searched for. In front was a design in black on white glace silk. There was a pig near the hem, then some cypher, and she words in old English, "I wrote them; Shakespeare had naught to do with it." The wide sleeves were also printed in black, with a conventional pattern. There was a high Elizabethan collar of lace, and the decolletage was filled in with lace. Diamond ornaments were worn at the neck and girdle, and the head dress consisted of two scarlet ostrich plumes rising from a silver coronal. A long parchment-coloured banner was carried, on which were tinkling silver bells, so that Lady Bacon's passage, even in such an assemblage, was always noticeable. Mrs. Nettleship, as the River Avon, wore a black watered silk dress and a silver train. On the breast of her dress was a swan and the word Avon in diamonds, and on her head a small model of Shakespeare's house, lighted up by pressing a button. Miss Marie Corelli impersonated Anne Hathaway in pale blue.

WOMEN JOURNALISTS.

Many distinguished guests, including representatives of the Overseas Dominions, were present last evening at the Coronation dinner of the Society of Women Journalists at the Criterion Restaurant. Mrs. Bedford (President) was in the chair, and among those present were: Mr. Joynson Hicks, M.P., Mrs. Katherine Cecil Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Zangwill, Mr. Arthur Diosy, Mr. J. F. Herbert Baily, Miss MacMurchy (President, Canadian Women's Press Club), Mons. Wesselitsky (President, Foreign Press Association), Sir Mortimer Durand, Miss Durand, Sir Thomas and Lady Holderness, Sir James and Lady La Touche, Sir Bindon and Lady Blood, Miss May Sinclair, Miss Marjorie Bowen, Mr. Crawshay-Williams, M. P., Mrs. Crawshay-Williams, Mrs. Baillie Reynolds, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, the Hon. G. Catheart Lady Downes, Major-General Sir W. and Lady Gascoigne, Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson (hon. sec.), Miss Burford Rawline (hon. treasurer), Dr. and Mrs. Bulstrode, Mrs. Stepney Rawson, Mr. Spero, Mrs. Herbert Cohen, Miss Winifred James, Mrs. Alec Tweedie, Mr. W. W. Jacobs, etc. Early in the evening the following telegram was sent to his Majesty the King: "We, the members of the Society of Women Journalists, assembled in honour of the Coronation, offer loyal and dutiful devotion to your most gracious Majesties."

THE BOMBAY SERV

HUGE FORESTS ABLAZE.

GREAT CANADIAN DISASTER

Hundreds of Settlers and Miners Perish.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 12.

The American heat wave is now even more intense, and the death-roll is increasingly severe.

Disastrous forest fires have occurred in Northern Michigan. Three villages have been burned, and the logging camps are in danger.

OTTAWA, JULY 13.

Destructive forest fires have resulted from the heat in Northern Ontario. Many townships and mining camps have been destroyed, and up to the present fifty persons are known to have perished. It is feared that there are hundreds of casualties, as the country is filled with prospectors and settlers.

There is a fire-belt 200 miles wide between North Bay and Porcupine, along the line of the Northern Ontario Railway. The towns of Cochrane, Porcupine and Pettaville, in the gold-mining region, have been wiped out, and all the mining camps from the Dome to Whitney have been burned.

Forty people have perished at Porcupine, six at the Big Dome Mines and twelve at West Dome, in addition to the manager and his family. The mining plant in the vicinity of Porcupine has been destroyed.

Hundreds of persons have taken refuge in the lakes and streams, and refugees from Porcupine and Pettaville have crossed the lake to Golden City, though the outskirts of the latter are aflame.

All construction camps on the railway, west of Golden City, have been burned, and the men are fleeing. Several have been drowned in the lakes.

Special trains are taking the injured persons to Iroquois Falls, where a corps of doctors and nurses are receiving them and placing them in hospital.

The sky is darkened by the pall of smoke, which is lit up by the flames.

LONDON, JULY 13.

It is estimated in Toronto that from 300 to 400 persons have perished in the forest fires at Porcupine, Ontario.

FRENCH TRAIN-WRECKERS.

Another Attempt near Chartres.

LONDON, JULY 12.

There has been another attempt at train-wrecking in France, following those of the 10th instant, on the line near Chartres.

A soldier and two civilians have been arrested.

INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

The Manaar Scheme.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Replying in the House of Commons to Colonel Yate, Mr. Trevelyan explained that the answer recently given regarding railway connection between India and Ceylon did not imply through railway connection with the standard guage. There would be ferry connection, but there was no immediate intention of constructing a railway on the Danish system via Manaar.

PAY OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE PUNJAB.

LONDON, JULY 12.

In the House of Commons, replying on behalf of Mr. Montagu to Sir Henry Craik, Mr. Trevelyan said that Lord Crewe was not aware of complaints of civil servants in the Punjab, regarding differences of pay in the Punjab compared with other provinces, but he would give full consideration to any representations, which the Government of India might make.

LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Lord Kitchener, who has returned from Ireland, made a long call at the Foreign Office to-day.

CHOLERA IN ITALY.

LONDON, JULY 13.

There were 246 cases of cholera and 74 deaths in Italy during the week ending July 3rd, mostly in Naples and Palermo.

POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

LONDON, JULY 13.

In the Polo Champion Cup final at Hurlingham, to-day, Eton beat the Horse Guards by 3 goals to 0.

PERSIAN BANK LOAN SHARES.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Persian Imperial Bank loan, issued at the price of 96 ½, is now quoted at from 1/4 to 3/8 premium.

THE members of Council will probably make brief autumn tours before assembling at Delhi, and the Secretaries and other high officials will remain at Simla till December and will then move down to Delhi by the 3rd or 4th for the Durbar.

INVESTITURE OF PRINCE OF WALES.

Striking Scenes in Carnarvon.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 12.

The King and Queen, with the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, have left Dublin for Carnarvon, to attend to-morrow's investiture of the Prince. They were given an enthusiastic send-off.

Great preparations have been made at Carnarvon, and the decorations are splendid.

LONDON, JULY 13.

A Welsh choir boarded the Royal yacht at Holyhead, and performed a programme of Welsh airs.

Multitudes have swarmed into Carnarvon to take part in the festival attendant upon the investiture of the Prince of Wales.

Thousands were unable to find lodgings yesterday, and passed the night on the city walls, singing in chorus Welsh hymns.

General Baden-Powell announced at Portmadoc that the Prince of Wales would, to-day, be initiated as Chief of the Welsh Boy-Scouts.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

Decorations Conferred.

LONDON, JULY 12.

On the occasion of his visit to Ireland, the King has conferred a number of knighthoods and appointments to the Victorian Order, mostly on officials.

The King has issued a message, declaring Their Majesties' joy at the spontaneous and hearty loyalty of their welcome, "which greatly touched our hearts and made a permanent impression on us, which we shall never forget."

LONDON, JULY 13.

As the King and Queen left Dublin Bay, crowds lined the shore to bid them farewell, singing "Come back to Erin."

The King has given £1,000 in aid of the Dublin poor.

NORTH BORNEO.

Scientific Mineral Survey Needed.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Sir West Ridgeway, presiding at a meeting of the North Borneo Company, announced that the revenue for the year exceeded the expenditure by £142,642, and exceeded that of the previous year by £11,000.

North Borneo was rich in minerals, but the only way to disclose its hidden wealth was by a scientific survey.

ADMIRAL TOGO AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Admiral Togo and Japanese naval officers and sailors were splendidly entertained at Glasgow.

Admiral Togo, to-day, drove by hydraulic power, two rivets into the new Cunard steamer "Aquitania," which will be the largest vessel in the world. He also inspected the construction of the turbines of the White Star liner, "Titanic," which has the largest marine engines in the world.

ILLNESS OF LORD ESHER.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Lord Esher is ill with appendicitis in an Edinburgh nursing home.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Lord Esher has been operated upon for appendicitis.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Gentlemen beat the Players, at Lord's, by 130 runs. Hobbs made 154 not out.

Kent beat Somerset at Tunbridge Wells, by 316 runs.

The match between Leicestershire and Hampshire ended in a draw, Hampshire leading on the first innings.

M. C. C. Team for Australia.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Kinneir, the Warwickshire professional, has accepted the invitation of the M. C. C. to proceed to Australia with the cricket team.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

Mr. Maurice Blood's Fine Shooting.

LONDON, JULY 13.

A feature of the Bisley Meeting is the phenomenal shooting of Mr. Maurice Blood, who has won consecutively the Bass, Edge and Halford competitions.

Oxford won the Humphrey Cup, with 722 points to Cambridge's 714.

Edinburgh Academy carried off the Ashburton Cup with 495 points.

MAHARAJAH OF BIKANIR.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Maharajah of Bikanir has left London for India.

THE recent concert organized at Simla by Lady Hardinge was the means of collecting Rs. 2,955. The expenses amounted to Rs. 351 5-0, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 2,600 for distribution amongst local charities. The amount has been apportioned thus: the Leper Hospital, Rs. 600; the Ripon Hospital, Rs. 600; St. Francis' Orphanage, Rs. 600; Mayo Industrial Home, Rs. 800.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION

Request for Spanish Explanation.

GERMAN CONSUL'S SUDDEN DEATH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 12.

The French Charge d'Affaires at Madrid has been instructed to ask for explanations from the Spanish Government, regarding the recent incidents at Alcazar.

Two hundred more Spanish artillerymen, with four mountain guns, have landed at Larache.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, expressing deep regret at the sudden death of Herr Steinfuehrer, a Government official, who was about to start for Casablanca to take up the Consulship, says that Herr Steinfuehrer was to be entrusted with an especially important mission.

BRITISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A New Departure.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The *Times* welcomes the reported proposal to modify Anglo-Japanese treaty the first fruit of the new departure in the conduct of foreign affairs happily inaugurated by the Imperial Conference.

The paper considers it highly improbable that if, as reported, an agreement has been made by the two Powers, it has not also been agreed to revise the other articles in the treaty in view of its prolongation.

Whatever action is taken, the *Times* declares itself confident that it will be decided upon after consultation with the Ministers of the Dominions.

SIR W. LAURIER RETURNS TO CANADA.

High Eulogy of Royal Family.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on his return to Ottawa from attending the Imperial Conference, paid an eloquent tribute to the Royal Family, which he was convinced was the greatest asset of the whole Empire. They had given the world an example of domestic virtues which were the foundation of the happiness, prosperity and grandeur of the nation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier exhorted the citizens to hasten improvements in the city and make the capital worthy to receive the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. He was confident that the people would make their stay in Canada happy.

The speech was greeted with enthusiastic cheering.

MR. GEORGE'S INSURANCE BILL.

Reconstruction Found Necessary.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Discussion on the Insurance Bill in Committee is proceeding slowly and steadily, all the parties co-operating. The subject has been found to be fraught with technicalities and difficulties, which render necessary the reconstruction of the whole of the sections.

OUTBREAK OF SKIN DISEASE AMONG TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 13.

There has been a distressing outbreak of skin disease among the European troops here. The disease is described as a kind of ringworm which appears to be highly contagious and incapacitates the men. One after another, as many as 30 a day of the York and Lancaster Regiment men are being sent to hospital, where they remain. It has now been found necessary to extend the hospital accommodation by pitching tents. The origin of the disease is unknown, but it is surmised that it may be traceable to regimental dhobies.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL MEMBERS' TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13

The Hon'ble Mr. D. H. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry Department will leave Simla on the 22nd instant and reach Calcutta on the 24th. He will halt for a day and then proceed on his Assam tour. He will pass through Silchar on the 28th, Nazara 29th, Margerita 30th, reach Dibrugarh on the 31st. He will halt there on 1st August and return to Calcutta on the 5th.

Mr. Robertson, Secretary, will leave Simla on the 20th, halt at Dhanbaid on the 23rd and arrive at Calcutta on the 25th, to join Mr. Clark on his Assam tour.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

In connection with the Coronation Durbar traffic, sanction has been accorded to the provision of an additional new crossing station "Rairu," between Morar Road and Banmore, about mile 769, on the Indian Midland section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of twenty cattle trucks and ten sheep-vans required on the Bengal Nagpur Railway for the carriage of livestock.

RANGOON, JULY 13.

The total traffic earnings in the Burma Railways for the half year just ended were Rs. 1,16,22,907. Returns for corresponding period of last year were Rs. 1,15,11,808, that is an increase of Rs. 3,11,099.

MR. MAX MINCK, the well known jeweller of Simla, died on Wednesday night after a prolonged illness. He came out to India forty years ago and built up a large business, which his son now conducts.

THE appointment of Mr. R. T. Greer as acting member of the Bengal Executive Council has been finally approved, and the Bengal Government will issue the formal notification.

MURDER OF POLICE WITNESSES.

Sequel to Students' Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JULY 13.

Information has been received that a Hindu, Kali Benode Chakravarty, and two Mahomedans, Rashun Dewan Daffadar and his brother, Amri Dewan, were murderously attacked on Tuesday night last at Sonarang in Vikrampur. A gang of several persons entered their houses and shot Rashun and his brother dead. Kali Benode Chakravarty was stabbed in several places and is lying in a precarious condition at Munshigunge Hospital. The District Magistrate, on receiving the information, immediately left for Sonarang.

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

The deceased duffadars were witnesses in the recent Sonarang Students' Case and it is said that the Hindu was a police spy.

PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC AND GOA.

Protest against Reduction of Judges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NOVA GOA, JULY 13.

Great anxiety prevails in Goa since last Sunday, when the first anniversary of the Portuguese Republic was celebrated. A meeting was held of the Grand Commission, which comprises of members who are all high officials as well as representatives of all classes and creeds. The Governor-General of Portuguese India presided. Dr. A. M. Da Cunha, Editor of the *Heraldo*, proposed that the Lisbon Government be requested to withdraw the decree, which arrived that day, reducing the number of Judges of the High Court. The Governor-General, agreeing to the proposal, declared that he had tendered his resignation the same morning if the decree were to be maintained. Great sensation and enthusiasm prevailed in the assembly and messages were immediately sent to the Lisbon Government for the withdrawal of the decree.

No reply to the messages has been received up till now. It is only known that the Minister of the Colonies is sick. The whole country likes the Governor and does not wish to lose him. People are anxious to know the results of the protest, and of the resignation of the Governor-General of Portuguese India.

The election of Deputies to the Constituent Assembly is fixed for the 23rd instant.

His Excellency the Patriarh of the East Indies published a circular on the Separation Law. It is a sober, ponderous and important document, well accepted by all.

GROWTH OF INDIAN FINANCE.

Comment by "Englishman."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

In noticing the report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in Bengal the *Englishman* observes: "It is satisfactory to learn that during last year six insurance companies, two banks, one railway and one co-operative association, two printing companies, one tobacco company, two dairy concerns, two leather and tanning concerns, one engineering and one furnishing company, all purely Indian, were started. All these go to show that the hoarded wealth of India is being drawn upon. This will remove to some extent the belief that Indians have no confidence in the integrity and honesty of their own people. It cannot be said, however, that the system has appealed to the people to any appreciable extent. Outside Bengal it received a considerable impetus after the "Swadeshi" propaganda was started, and if such enterprises are only conducted with proper safeguards, there appears to be no reason why the movement should not be spread to the great benefit of the country whose industrial development should thus be greatly helped."

PLAGUE MORTALITY REPORT.

Delhi Free from the Epidemic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The mortality from the plague in India during the week ending 8th July has considerably decreased, there being only 1,848 deaths against 2,539 seizures. The provincial returns were also very satisfactory, the Punjab only showing 723 deaths. Delhi city and district are declared absolutely free from plague. In Bombay there were 598 deaths, Madras 113, Bengal 56, the United Provinces 58, Burma 49, and the Central Provinces 4.

STUDENTS AND POLITICAL CRIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

The Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam, has asked for a statement, showing how many Brahmin and Mussalman boys have passed from the Mymensingh College this year. The College authorities have also been asked to furnish the reason why they allowed Pandit Mukshada Samadhaya, who figured in some recent political cases, to stop at the College boarding house on the occasion of the last literary conference which he attended as a delegate from Calcutta.

THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 13.

News received from Kabul shows that the Amir has gone to his usual summer quarters in the Paghman Hills. His proposed tour to Ghazni and Kandahar has apparently been postponed.

SUSPICIOUS TRESPASS IN A JUDGE'S HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

The District Magistrate of Decca has convicted a Hindu boy, named Jagabandhu Shahs, under Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and bound him over for one year. The accused, in the guise of a Mahomedan, entered the house of Mr. Coutts, Sessions Judge, who has been trying the Conspiracy Case. The Magistrate thought that the accused, perhaps, went there with the object of committing violence on Mr. Coutts.

DELHI DURBAR BOONS.

Suggestions of the "Tribune".

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 13.

With respect to the form of Coronation boons, which was the subject of the Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu's interview with Lord Crewe, the *Tribune* suggests that commissioned rank in regiments should be thrown open to Imperial Cadets and veterans of proved merit and service. That effect be given to the House of Commons' Resolution, dated June 2nd, 1893, for holding simultaneous examinations in India and England for the Civil Services and clemency be shown to such political prisoners as are not guilty of moral turpitude. It writes, "the boons the country wants should be such as will broaden the basis of the liberalist spirit and enoble the character of the administration of the whole policy and purpose of British rule in this direction. Let the Coronation be the coping stone to such policy and purpose". It also suggests the raising to Rs. 1,500 as the limit of exemption from the income-tax.

FURTHER CENSUS FIGURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The final census figures for the North Western Frontier Province and Baroda, Travancore and Cochin States are now available. Including an estimated population of 1,604,265 in the Agencies and tribal areas, the North West Frontier Province has 3,814,736 inhabitants. In the enumerated area there has been an increase of 4 per cent, as compared with 1901. All but 7 per cent. of the inhabitants of this area are Muhammadans.

According to the final figures Baroda has a population of 2,032,778 or 4 per cent. more than in 1901. Hindus have increased by about 10 per cent. while Muhammadans, Animists and Jains show a decline of 20, 35, and 10 per cent respectively. Five-sixths of the total number are Hindus.

The population of Travancore is 3,428,975 or 16 per cent. more than in 1901. Christians have increased by 30, Musalmans by 19 and Hindus by 12 per cent. On the other hand, there has been a decrease of 44 per cent. in the number of Animists. Of every 100 inhabitants 67 are Hindus, 26 Christians and 7 Muhammadans.

Cochin has now 917,872 inhabitants, a gain of 12 per cent. Christians and Musalmans have each increased by 17 per cent. and Hindus by 11 per cent. The Christians now form a quarter of the population. Both, here and in Travancore, they are mainly Syrians and Romo-Syrians. As compared with the provisional totals the final figures show an increase of 1,345 or 07 per cent in Baroda and a decrease of 6,371 ('16 per cent), 1,279 ('04 per cent.) and 767 ('08 per cent.) in the North-West Frontier Province, Travancore and Cochin respectively.

PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 13.

The Punjab agricultural notes say that exports of wheat to Europe were very heavy, prices last month were about the same level as last year, rupees two and annas ten. This month there is a tendency for prices to rise. Well borers are now at work in several districts.

Silkworm rearing has been fairly successful this year except that in some places the worms suffered from heavy rain in March and the attendant cold. Seed for next year has been ordered from France. An attack by boll-worms of cotton is apprehended and precautions are suggested. The experiment of date suckers from Persia in the Multan and Muzaffarpur districts have been successful and it is proposed to import some 3,000 more suckers in August or September.

The Irrigation Department have agreed to forego water rates on san and indigo as green manure on lands irrigated from the lower Chenab Canal, provided the land is ploughed before the 15th September.

CONFERENCE OF ORIENTALSITS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The Conference of Orientalists met here yesterday. The Hon'ble Mr. Butler presided. The following gentlemen were present. The Hon'ble Mr. S. S. Butler, the Hon'ble Mr. Ludovic Foster, Dr. J. M. Vogel, Colonel D. C. Phillott, Dr. Thibaut, Mr. A. Venes, Dr. D. B. Spooner, Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar, Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Abdul Qayum, Mahamahopadhaya Dr. Ganga Nath Jha, Mr. R. Kaye, Mr. A. C. Woolner, Dr. J. Hordvitz Kunvar Mahraj Sing, Shamsul-Ulama Moulvi Shidli Nomani, Mahamahopadhaya Hara Prasad Shastri, Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Das, Mr. G. H. Tippar, Mr. C. Duroisaile, Shamsul-Ulama Moulvi Kamal-Ud-din Ahmad, Dr. E. Denison Ross, Sheikh Homad Isfahani, Mr. S. R. Bhandarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp.

The main questions discussed were the preservation and improvement of ancient learning, the encouragement of the Pandit and Maulvi and the libraries and the cataloguing of manuscripts.

The Conference of Orientalists sat again to-day under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Butler. The attendance was as at yesterday's meeting. The Conference decided to recommend the constitution of a Central Institute for advanced oriental studies at Calcutta. Amongst other matters, questions regarding the existing courses of study, and of scholarships for such study were also discussed.

"HOUSE OF MYSTERY" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

The "House of Mystery" case was resumed to-day, Annada Mohun Roy being charged with possessing arms and ammunition without a license. When asked if he were guilty Annada said, "I am not in mental equilibrium. I am badly fed and lodged and so I cannot give any answer to the question put to me." The case was adjourned.

EAST BENGAL'S LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—"The Secretary of State has sanctioned a short extension of the Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Hare's term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, viz. from the 19th to the 22nd August next, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley will assume charge on the latter date.

THE FIRST PRINCE OF WALES.

A New Version.

MR. H. C. BAILEY, in the "Pall Mall Magazine" tells us the following story of the first Prince of Wales:—

The town was a mess of crowded houses and huts without form, like a heap of stones. It had been that, indeed, only a little while before. There were many Welshmen who boasted and prayed that it should be so again. But already there lay about it a law girdle of white, and the din and dust of King Edward's Flemish masons arose, from sundown to sunset every day. Carnarvon would have its walls before winter drove the English soldiers back across the marches, before the hundred ships that furrowed the straits and lay, a dark forest, in the silver river mouth, fled from the equinox.

It was six hundred years ago, but if you know where to look, you may still find the fairy ring on the side of Cefn-du, and the cave from which the little man came. His body was covered with a grey wolf's skin that left arms and legs bare. His head was all back beard and hair. On his left arm he wore a bracelet of wolf's teeth and yellow stones. Besides and behind him stood a woman, who wore a sheepskin dyed with madder. They were both very small and frail, but with the quick life of a wild animal in eye and poise. He spoke to her in a guttural droning language, and turned and went down the mountain side light and very swift of foot. They were of the race who held Wales before the Welshmen came; who wrought their axes and arrow-heads of stone; who were so strange of life that the Welsh accounted them not human nor mortal. They were of the little people whom we call fairies.

It was an evening in early spring, and after a day of showers the sky spread all lucid in pale blue and violet and lavender grey, and the vast jagged mountain peaks seemed close upon the green and silver of the sea. Some way down the slope the little man checked and stood at gaze. He looked across stony, barren land to the rich, dark vale of the Seiont. In among its blue-green filth were patches of black desolation. He croned some melancholy song, and went on more slowly, swaying as he went. The little people loathed war and its havoc as things unclean.

The hand of the English conqueror lay heavy upon Wales. Llewelyn, her last prince, had been slain, and all his fastnesses were fallen, and the English king held his court in Carnarvon. Still the stubborn mountaineers of Gwynedd would not own him master. The English soldiery might march up and down their valleys and burn every homestead that offered defiance, but till the mountains were laid low there was refuge for every man who dared starvation, and, if they were but a remnant, the rest could go sullenly about their business, yielding no more than they must, and making the English infinite toil and hardship, and promising themselves rebellion at the first chance. Wales was conquered, but no man supposed that it was won, and, least of all men, the king in Carnarvon.

The little man, whom his wife called Corb, went down the valley while twilight fell, and slowly and more slowly, for he would not come near the houses of men who used iron and ate baked bread till nightfall. The stars stood in a dark sky before he came to the gate of Geulan for the "good piece" the sodden goat's meat and the bowl of milk which the womenfolk of David, the maer of the cymwd, ever put out outside for the fairies. But on this night "good piece" there was none, and lights were burning in the house and a roaring din came from it. Corb shrank away, vanishing like a shadow behind the byres. He smelt the foolhardy breath of war, and trembled like a wild animal aware of peril.

The house was built of stakes and wattle, roofed with branches and a thatch of furze. Within two tree trunks, stripped of their bark and polished, supported the centre of the roof. Between them it was open to the sky, and smoke and sparks of a blazing fire shot upwards. The house was round and its earthen floor strewn with rushes. A table stood at one side laden with steaming dishes and horns of mead. At the head of it, a raw-boned, black-browed fellow lolled in the only chair. He wore a long surcoat, much stained and faded, but gaudy still with a hundred embroideries. By the benches on either hand were a dozen fellows like him, but something less richly put on. They ate ravenously, and shouted at each other over their meat, and loudly and violently when they turned to ask more.

Two women waited on them and a lad, with hate and fear in their eyes. An old man crouched over the fire hugging to his bosom a thing like a rude violin, and crooning to himself. The elder woman whispered something to the younger, a slight, pretty thing, all grace in her close white tunic, and she fled out into the night. The man at the head of the table turned with an oath:

"How now, you witch?" He caught the woman's wrist. "Bring your poppet back. I want her for my sport."

The woman answered nothing, but her eyes told that she understood and defined him. He haled her close and tore off the white veil that she wore folded over her grey hair, and was saying something foul when the lad sprang in and tore her away. The soldier heaved himself up with a laugh: "Hear's a snarling puppy!" quoth he, and struck the lad down into the fire. Then he stood holding his sides and chuckling while the woman dragged the senseless body from the flames. "What, you would deny the King's men would you, you Welsh vermin?" he said. "Out into the night with you and cool your blood. Mark you, bring me that girl back, or when we ride in the morning I will leave your homestead ashes." He reached for the old man and dragged him up. "Tell her that in her own whining tongue, you croaking minstrel," he roared, and shook him and hurled him? upon the woman who was still kneeling by her son. Then he fell upon them and flung them out, and kicked the stunned boy after them. The others cheered him with laughing oaths, but as he came grinning back with an "I would teach Edward Longshanks a way to ha' done with these Welsh 'pardi'!" there was one who twisted a slip and said, "He, too, hath a fancy for teaching at whiles."

They drank up all the mead in the house, and then this captain of theirs, who was called Eustace o' Dover, rolled to the door and howled for the Welsh women. But they were fled away up the valley, and out of the darkness he heard no answer save a strange moaning song that rose and fell like a stormy wind, inhuman. Corb was singing a charm against him and all horsemen, after the manner of the little people when they were troubled by ill passion and violence. Eustace o' Dover fell silent and listened, and felt a chill sobriety and fear steal over him, and cried a querulous question. But only the moaning of the song answered him, and he barred the door in a hurry and went back to the fire. Certainly the mountains were full of devils.

But in the morning, when sunlight flooded the valley, and there was no sound but bird song and the music of the river, he was mighty bold again, and swore the Welsh girl should not escape him. Then said one who had marked his fears, Grey Roger: "Ay, and you swore we should burn the house. But a man grows wise o' nights."

"I'll leave the nest to lure the birds back," quoth Eustace. "By sundown we will have them again." So they rode away.

On that morning the King rode out from Carnarvon with his wolfhounds and his foresters. You see a tower of a man on the great black charger, lean, but huge of bone. His green surcoat is weather-beaten and worn. The hat slung behind him leaves his close dark curls bare to the wind. It is a square-wrought head borne boldly, and never still, as his eyes look all ways. For all the dark curls, beard and moustache are red gold.

They were to rouse a wolf in the glens beneath Tryfan, but the din of war had driven the beasts from their haunts, and vainly the hounds ranged round Tryfan and across the valley to the glens beneath Moel Eilio. There they found, and to wild music thundered on up and down the glens towards Cefn-du.

So the little people saw them from their cave, and Corb stole out to join the sport. Never a fairy but counted it good work done to spoil a hunt that came nigh his dwelling, and these huntsmen were of the hated folk who had brought war to the mountains. So Corb laughed as he flitted on. Over the brow of a hill he caught the wolf's foam flecks from the furze and laid them on another line, and broke puff balls, and flung himself down in a tarn. Off on the false scent the hounds sped, and from above; from a cave, another off the little people echoed a wolf's yelp, and the hounds answered madly. But when the King crested the hill he marked the quarry against the skyline beyond the glen and checked a moment, and shouted to his foresters to whip the hounds back from the false scent, and dashed right on. The foresters rode off with blowing of horn and hallooing, but the din of wolves from the caves had made the hounds mad, and they would not be turned. So the foresters thundered after them, falling further and still further behind, while the King rode alone after his quarry.

Once and again he saw the wolf, and then in the combes to northward lost him altogether, and drew rein swearing, and turned to search for the hounds; but they were far away on the slopes above Llyn Padarn. He heard a shout, and rode to it. But that shout came from Corb, who lurked on the hillside above a bog. Again came the shout, and the King put spurs to his weary horse. The next moment green sward yielded beneath them with a hollow sucking sound, and the horse neighed in wild terror and plunged, and black slime rose like spray. The King hurled himself from the saddle, and wriggling on the mire that sucked at him, reached a tussock of rushes, and another and another, and hauled himself panting on to solid earth.

He had his reins still, and braced himself and flung back his shoulders and hauled at them, shouting jollily. Madly the horse struggled, ruthlessly the King hauled at the reins, and as though he were swimming in mud the horse plunged on, slowly, slowly, till his hoofs found something firm beneath the mire, and, with an ugly gulp of the sucking bog, he came out and stood streaming slime and shivering. And the King who had no breath left to speak, whose sides were heaving as his, caressed him and leaned upon his neck.

Slowly down the hillside came Corb, sobbing fear. Behold he had dared a mad deed. He had mocked at a magician. Never since the world began had man or beast fallen into that bog and come out again alive. But this giant had saved his horse and himself. Plainly a giant endured with the mastery of the elements, lord of earth and water and air and fire, a magician to be worshipped like the storm-cloud. Fearing doom for himself and all the little people, came Corb.

And behold the giant began to laugh! Corb was so quaint a thing, like a goblin from some minster's carving, so little and hairy, and bowed and quaking with fear. Corb bowed himself to the very ground and put dirt upon his head. The giant laughed louder. Corb quaked the more. Such awful mirth must be omen of a grim doom. "Who art thou, o' God's Name?" the King roared. "Nay, nay, if thou art man do not play the worm." For Corb had gone down grovelling. The King heaved him up by his wolfskin, and "Welsh art thou, little man?" he cried. And seeing that Corb understood nothing, he stumbled the question out in Welsh words.

Corb shook his head vehemently. "Of the mountain men," he said, calling his race by the name themselves used. "Of the little people"—that was the Welsh name for them.

"A hobgoblin, "pardi"!" the King cried. "A fairy man!" and laughed again. "Well Sieur Fairy, hast a house for me or so much as a stable? Our stomachs cry manger." He made some more broken Welsh and signs, and Corb understood him, and, turning, beskoned him on. If this dread magician wanted no more than a meal, he could be taken to the homestead of David the maer and left there, while Corb fled away to his cave.

The day was waning now, and the shadows of the mountains lay black across the glens. Before they came to the homestead—the King's horse was lame, the sun was gone, and light and shadow mingled in a cool grey mist.

Eustace and his men had been before them. All day Eustace lurked in a combe above the steading, and when he saw the Welsh women creep back through the shadows of sundown, he broke in for his prey. The boy tried to bar the door against him, and was dashed aside. Eustace snatched the girl with a loud laugh, and crushed her to his breast. She made no sound, only she fought him with every muscle of body and limb, fierce, indomitable. Her mother stood aloof, giving no cry nor aiding her, but staring at the Englishman hate and a cruel defiance. The rest of the soldiery began to jeer and laugh. For all his bulk and strength, Eustace could not master his lithe quarry. He crushed her, and put a hand to his dagger. Then Grey Roger waddled up and gripped his wrist, and chuckled: "Nay nay, my master. Naked hand to naked hand is vantage enough for any man. And I'll lay a noble on the lass."

The others laughed, but Eustace buffeted him off with an oath. "Out on you, knave. Who leads this troop, thou or I?"

"The lass is the better man," Roger chuckled; and indeed, the girl tore herself free and darted away and crouched behind her mother, clinging to her. The troop broke out in a great roar of laughter. Eustace strode upon her again cursing, but now Roger stood in his way. "No, by my faith! The lass hath won the bout, and Bully Eustace pays forfeit by all the laws of arms. How say you, lads?"

"Forfeit, forfeit!" they chuckled.

"I will ha' forfeit o' thy bones, Bully Roger," Eustace roared. "Stand off, I say. And you——" he grasped at the girl.

He was suddenly aware of silence. The room was still as death. He turned and looked into the eyes of the King and left the girl go and shrank back and made a salute and shrank back again.

"Say your say," growled the King.

Eustace looked at him a moment and down again at the ground. "I ha' nought to say," he muttered.

"Till I came you had enough to say methinks," quoth the King. He looked round the house at its dishevelled ugliness, the scattered refuse of food, the cowering woman, the mass of ashes on the hearth, where the old minstrel crouched and fumbled seeking among them the seed of fire. For if once the fire was out the life of the house was gone.

"Come hither, woman," he said in his stumbling Welsh. "Fear nothing. I am the King."

"There is no King in Wales," she said, fiercely. "Our King Llewelyn is dead and hath left no seed."

He looked down at her haughtily, and for a moment there was silence. On a sudden Grey Roger darted to the door and peered out and thrust it to and barred it, and turning with his back against it hissed out, "Sir, there are Welsh spearmen all about us."

The King set himself down on a bench. "Who is captain here?" he said, placidly.

Eustace saluted again.

"Methinks you have work to do," the King smiled grim.

"We will bear you safe through them, sir," Eustace muttered.

"They should have our horses by now," said the King.

Roger turned from the lattice window. "The horses are taken," said he. "I reckon the Welshmen a hundred and more."

"A hundred and more," said the King quietly. "Well, sir, I reckon you no paladin to fight a host. What brought them down on you?"

"It must be the imp of a boy," Eustace muttered; and then the woman laughed loud.

The King turned to her: "What had he done to your boy?"

"What have you done to all Wales?" she cried fiercely.

The King glanced at her daughter. "What hath he done by you, mistress?"

"Nothing, nothing! I am not hurt"; and she laughed.

The woman came a step nearer, and her eyes flamed at him: "Fool, fool!" she cried. "I made her the bait to tempt your wild beasts to their death, and now you, too, are caught."

With grave eyes the King considered her and turned away. "It seems that you are a very skilful captain, Master Eustace," said he. "Go to, order your battle."

"We can hold the house," said Eustace sullenly.

"And if they fire it?" quoth Roger.

"They'll not fire it while the women are in."

"I do not like your battle," said the King. "The women shall go out to their kinsfolk, and with them, Master Eustace, go you and I, for I think it is I and you whom these Welshmen would choose."

Eustace started back. "Not you, my lord!" he cried. "I will go. Yes, 'pardi,' I will go yield myself, and the others may hold the house with the women and hold you safe till help comes from Carnarvon. I will go."

There was a scream from the old minstrel: "The seed of fire! The seed lives!" He had found a living ember and blown it red, and was feeding it with dried furze and the flames leapt up. "The soul of the house is not dead!" and he began a wild hoarse song.

The King stood up and laid his hand on Eustace's shoulder. "We go together," he said. "For the rest—stand to your arms, hold out to the end." He strode to the door and drew the bar and beckoned the women. Slowly, amazed they came, and close behind them Eustace and he marched out on the Welsh spears.

In the misty twilight they saw saffron cloaks glistening and the spear-heads glitter. The girl's mother cried out: "Iestyn! Iestyn! we have trapped their King. Ese, he follows after me to render himself." There was a rustle, like the sound of bees in a grove of limes on a summer's day, and the Welshmen were all round them—a mob of sturdy, small men, for the most part with no armour above their tunics and saffron cloaks, for the most part bare-legged and bare-foot; but some few

with little coats of mail and battle-axe, and sword and place of spear. They all chattered together. One who seemed the leader, not much more than a lad, and beardless, thrust through the midst and laid his hand on the Kings' arm, crying, "Yield the to me, Iestyn, son of David, son of Owen."

The King laughed, and put on his hand a hand that swallowed it up. "I am your King," he said.

"He is taken. He shall pay the blood debt for David the father, for Llewelyn our prince," the woman cried, and there were shouts.

"I am your King," he said again. "I come not to yield myself, but to do you justice."

But it was plain that they made nothing of his broken Welsh. They were muttering and pressing closer when the girl cried out: "He is our King. He comes not to yield himself, but to do us justice."

Then the crowd surged one way and another with a roar of talk, and Iestyn, the leader, turned upon his sister as her mother clutched her: "Nest! What sayest thou! They have wronged thee even as——"

"I am not wronged. I am my own," she cried.

Her mother screamed out: "The Englishman there, he laid hands upon her. He beat down Idwal into the fire."

"I am the King," the deep voice thundered. He smiled at the girl. "Speak my words in thy tongue wench."

So clear tones ringing phrase for phrase with the deep, it came in Welsh and English. "He says: 'I am the King. I come to assure you justice on this man who hath wronged the homestead here, and justice on any man whosoever that wrongs man or maid of you. For I will show favour to none that plunders or does violence, and of me the humblest serf in Wales shall have his equal right. I am your King.'"

Then there was silence awhile and looks of wonder and questioning, and then a wave of chatter and the woman cried out: "An English king is no king of ours. We will have a Welshman to our prince."

But as she spoke the blast of a horn broke through her words, and they were all hushed and straining to listen. The boom and clang of men-at-arms came near, and a man thrust breathless through the throng, crying: "The English knights!"

Iestyn, the leader, gripped the King's arm harder, and his mother cried out: "The blood debt! The blood debt! Strike while you may!"

But the girl screamed: "They came out to us with naked hands, Iestyn"? And Iestyn wavered, and his spearmen swayed and surged, and some gathered together and ran upon the King. Eustace hurled himself in the way, and their points clashed upon his coat of mail and slipped aside, but he was borne down. Falling he snatched at Nest and dragged her with him, and shouted: "The girl dies if you strike the King."

With an oath the King tore her away from him but she, laughing wildly, cried out: "Let be, let it be so, my lord," and struggled, and falling again into Eustace's arms, shrieked, "I die if you strike the King."

On the tumult the English horsemen broke, and the Welsh scattered before them. But the King shouted: "Halt? Halt! We be all friends here. Who strikes, strikes the King."

Then their captain rode up and saluted. "Orders sir!" he asked gruffly.

"Have this fellow in guard, Bertram," quoth the King, thrusting at Eustace with his foot. He hauled the girl up again, and "Speak for me, mistress," he said. "I charge you all come to me in Carnarvon on St. Mark's Day. Then shall you see this knave who hath wronged you judged before a Welsh prince. For I will give you a prince that was born in Wales, and can speak no word of English, and he shall rule you according to the ancient laws of Wales."

Then the woman muttered: "A fairy prince"

And the King laughed. "Come and see."

The dawn of St. Mark's Day broke grey and golden over the mountains, and a haze of misty rain fled up the straits before the rising wind. In the huddled streets of Carnarvon garlands and chains of branches tossed and rustled and gleamed. Soon the town was teeming with people, the streets all eddying, crowded life. There were men-at-arms with coifs of mail and steel caps glittering above their blazoned surcoats, and the craftsmen and traders had on their gayest jerkin of russet and sarcitis and even marble cloth, each with a sprig of sweet herbs stuck in his cap. The girls had bound their hair with flowers or fillets of white, and their mothers' gorgets were never so gay, and never had Welsh town seen such a show of scarlet and purple tyretaine. Among all these you might see the white head cloths, folded like crowns, of Welsh women and Welsh saffron and madder gowns, and Welshmen holding together in little companies, muttering together, and looking askance at the Englishry, bare-legged and bare-footed, unarmed or hiding their arms beneath cloak and tunic. Beyond the half-built walls, where no guards were set, all along the green valleys beyond eyesh[illegible] splashes of colour, white and crim[illegible] were hurrying to the town.

Clo[illegible]ay, where the old tower stood gree[illegible] with lichen, where the first couses of t[illegible] already marked the plan of the new c[illegible] women of the King's household kept clear a grea[illegible]. There flaunted banners, the three lions of England, gold upon red; the red cross of St. George, the three crowns of St. Edmund, gold upon blue; the cross and-martlets of St. Edward the Confessor, in blue and gold. In a little while, when the crowd was already a score ranks deep beyond the barriers and the halberds, English nobles and knights came in state to the open pace in the midst. "There had they many rich ornaments, broidered on cendals and samites many a fair pennon fired on lance many a banner displayed," so that the gay spring air was alise with lions and leopards and stag and boards and trees and cinquefoil and roses and stars in all the colours of heraldry.

There was a dais covered in crimson with gilt chairs upon it, and above a canopy all white and gold. Two hours before noon, marshalled by heralds in their tabards and led by the Justiciar of Wales, came a company of the Uchelwyr, the men of note among the Welsh. They were unarmed like the English knights, and their women walked with them; but against the English they were of a strange simplicity: no long trains nor mantles of velvet on the women, no broidery of gold to their gorgets and wimples; and the men, niether clean-shaven nor bearded like the English, but all with moustaches. The men had only cloaks and tunics that left knee and leg bare to their wadded boots, and there were but the three colours, white and saffron and madder, among them all.

When they were drawn up in ranks before the dais, the trumpets sounded, and out from the tower came King Edward and his Queen. A gold diadem glittered on his close dark curls; her black hair flowed upon her shoulders from a band of gold. He wore a gown of red and gold, and her mantle was gold and white. Behind them walked the pageant of their lords and ladies. To the dais they came and saluted the people and sat them down, and Robert Burnell, the Chancellor, a heavy man of heavy head, took stand beside the King; and beside the Queen came the women with the baby son that had been born to her in Carnarvon a little while before. Then the King stood up, a giant of a man, and he smiled down at the Queen, who sat very still and pale, her hands nervous on the white silk of her mantle. The Chancellor turned and made a sign to a black gowned monk, and he came forward, and as the King spoke, spoke sentence for sentence in Welsh.

"My good folk of Wales," the King cried, "to have your good will as I have your obedience I have bidden you here to-day. Ye have told me that ye will be content to take for your Prince any man so he be a Welshman. Say ye so still?"

Then there came from the Welsh folk before him mutterings and cries and shouts, and the monk turned to the King: "They say they will welcome any Prince to Wales that is Welshman born. But none other."

The King laughed. "I will name you a Prince," he cried, "if you will follow and obey him whom I name."

And again there was muttering and shouting and the monk turned and said: "So they swear to do if the King shall appoint one of their nation."

The King strode forward: "I will name you one that was born in Wales and can speak never a word of English. In whose life and conversation, you shall find nought of Englishry."

Whereat the Welsh shouted loud and long, and the monk said: "For such an one they swear to give their lives."

Then the King took from the captain of his yeomen, Sir Bertram Daylesford, his shield, and on it put his baby son that lay there murmuring softly and he held the shield with its burden aloft and cried: "Behold your Prince! Here in Carnarvon was he born, and of England he knows nought. I give you mine own son to guard you. Hold him dear and cherish him, Prince of Wales."

For a moment there was silence. Then the air was rent with shouts and laughter. After a while, from the midst of the Welsh folk, came out an old man and said: "Him we will hold dear and cherish, and for him we will give our lives," and again the shouts rose loud.

The King called out for silence: "Look you, the first thing that your Prince shall do shall be justice. Stand forth you, Iestyn, and your mother and your sister. Bring me that knave Eustace." Iestyn came from the crowd, flushed and uneasy, leading his mother Ethil, and the girl Nest clung to her. Two yeomen marched Eustace up. Then the King lowered the shield. "Here is one that hath wronged a Welsh homestead," he cried. "Look, child!" and he made the baby look at Eustace, who was indeed no pretty sight, so that the baby cried bitterly. "Thy doom is said," quoth the King, grimly. "Take him away and let him hang," and Eustace bowed his head.

Then the girl Nest cried out: "My lord, my lord!" and flung wide her arms.

And her mother said quickly: "No, no! the babe must not send him to death."

And Iestyn drew himself up: "My lord, let the first thing we have of our Prince be mercy."

The King put the child aside and said: "Hearken, Welsh folk here be some of you that ask mercy on an Englishman that hath wronged a Welsh home. How say you?"

Loudly they shouted "Mercy! Mercy!"

"So be it," quoth the King, "Let him go!" and the yeomen left their hold of Eustace, and he slunk away, and the eyes of the girl Nest followed him. "But hereafter, if any man whosoever doth wrong to Welsh folk their Prince will hold him to stern account."

Again the shouts rose wildly, and in eager ranks the Welsh came up to look upon their Prince as he lay in his mother's arms.

That night in the caves of the little people it was told that peace had come again to Wales, and Corb and all the little people knew that it was their work.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.

Mr. G. A. Natesan's Presidential Address.

THE following is the full text of the Presidential Address delivered by Mr. G. A. Natesan, B.A., Editor of the "Indian Review," at the Second Session of the Depressed Classes Conference, held at Vepery on Saturday, the 8th instant.

It is difficult to conceive of an educated Indian who is not moved to sorrow "by the sight of 50 million people sunk in ignorance, poverty and contempt, branded as untouchables or unapproachables, treated as serfs and reduced to a state of moral degradation through the contempt and ill-treatment that they have received for the past 1,000 years." No fair-minded man can contemplate for a moment the present condition of the depressed classes, without being forced to admit "that it is absolutely monstrous that a class of human beings with bodies similar to our own, with brains that can think and with hearts that can feel, should be perpetually condemned to a low life of utter wretchedness, servitude and mental and moral degradation, and that permanent barriers should be placed in their way that it should be impossible for them ever to overcome them and improve their lot." Such a state of things, as was well observed by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, "is deeply revolting to our sense of justice."

No one can deny that at present, by a social arrangement which one might term as almost cruel, these unfortunate classes of people are, as it were, "hemmed in by a forced cordon which completely separates them not only from the superior classes, but also from those accessories which are always so indispensable in a social organisation."

To an educated Indian whose heart overflows with sympathy for his suffering and sorrowing fellowmen, no sight is more sickening, more pathetic than that one-fifth of the entire population of this great land should virtually be condemned to lead a life of misery and distress. That these men and women and children, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, should be branded as untouchables, and at every moment of their lives made to feel that they are a degraded and inferior set of beings, is a state of things which no one can contemplate with equanimity. Nearly 60 millions of people as a class "gentle, docile, industrious, pathetically submissive," even at the present day continue to be regarded with "the utmost contempt and scorn!" Without them agriculture would be impossible, the economy of Indian life would be most seriously upset, and anything like an organized revolt by them on Western lines will undoubtedly mean ruin to Indian society and yet those people so useful, so serviceable, so indispensable, who toil day and night for the enrichment, and the aggrandisement of the classes above them, are regarded as untouchables. "We may touch a dog, we may touch any other animal, but the touch of these human beings is pollution." Speaking so far as Southern Indian is concerned, i. e., the depressed classes—the Pariahs as they are called—still suffer from disabilities of a most serious kind. They cannot use the common well nor even the common tank in some places. They toil hard and sweat under the sun the whole day, and they rightly complain, in these days of increased wages and prices they get more or less the same wages which they obtained 50 years ago. They are treated as if they have no right as labourers to claim what they consider as fair wages. There is nothing like the relation between master and servant, as we understand it nowadays. They live in wretched dwellings, have absolutely no idea of what comfort is, and they have no one to treat them in times of sickness. It would be no exaggeration to say they are at present regarded more or less as chattels or as machines for making money, absolutely regardless of the fact that they are human beings. Hinduism, which says with one breath that they belong to its fold, still seems to tell them that they are out of it, and even at the present day it is a matter of common occurrence in every village, even in some towns, that these Pariahs are made "to scurry off the road if a Hindu of a superior class comes along." They are not admitted to the temples and yet with what pathetic affection these people, oppressed, degraded and ill-used "cling to the Hinduism which flouts and outrages them." This single circumstance is enough to make every Indian realise the shame, the sorrow and the humiliation of the present state of things. The Christian converts among the depressed classes are treated in a quite different way. No wonder, therefore, that the active Christain missionaries have succeeded in dragging to their fold several thousands of the depressed classes. Can any Hindu, with any decency and self-respect, object to their conversion as Christians, when under the pale of his own society they are treated as undesirables? Is it any wonder that several of them "desert Hinduism for the Crescent or the Cross?" The treatment which the depressed classes have been hitherto receiving is certainly opposed to the true spirit of Hinduism. It is fatal to the great fundamental doctrine of Hinduism which proclaims the unity of the Supreme Soul. The great "gurus" of Hinduism have recognised the injustice of the treatment meted out by the upper classes to those below them, and we read from time to time of "protests made by them against the exclusiveness of latter-day Hinduism and against caste restrictions imposed on the lower orders." We find traces of this protest even in the teachings of the Upanishads and we know very well that the great Buddha revolted against it Sankara recognised the injustice and everybody is familiar with the story told of him that when he went to Benares to advocate his philosophy, he asked a Chandala who was going along the road to step aside. The Chandala is said to have replied, "My soul is as thine, and my body of flesh and blood sprang from the same earth as thine. Why dost thou ask me to walk aside." Sankara is said to have replied, "Surely you are my guru—Brahmin or Chandala." And after saying this, the great philosopher, the beautiful exponent of the Advaita philosophy, prostrated himself before him. Everybody also must be familiar with the story of Sree Ramanuja standing on the top of a tower crying aloud to the world that "if salvation was not to be with the low and the degraded, to hell he would go." Buddha protested the equality of human beings with no uncertain voice and he made latter-day Hindus to some extent change their attitude towards the lower classes. The "bhakti," or devotional school of Hinduism, which has produced saints who are honoured and revered, pleaded the cause of the depressed classes as we call them nowadays, and denounced "the dogma and formalism of religion and caste tyranny." The stories of Rohidas, a shoe-maker, Chockamela, a Mahir, Sena, a barber, and of Nanda, the Pariah saint of Southern India, every Hindu listens to with respect and admiration, and they are "persons, who by their own saintliness, have earned an all-India reputation." As the Hon. Sir Justice Chandavarker has said, "if the pages of the past history of Hinduism with reference to the treatment of the depressed classes are darkened by deep shades, let us not forget that the history has its lights also—lights obscured indeed by a variety of circumstances but still there, working in the present and showing that Hinduism in its best and purest aspects contains within itself elements favourable to the growth of the cause and mission which have for their object the elevation of the depressed classes. It is important to bear this in mind, because from the way in which this question of the depressed classes is sometimes handled, one is apt to suppose that it is only now that we are making an effort to raise them; that the movements for their elevation are of our time, without any past going back to some generations back."

Latter-day reformers have also applied themselves to this question. Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Swami Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and Swami Vivekananda have pleaded for the cause of the depressed classes. The fact that the fundamental principle of Hinduism, its chief boast and glory, recognises the unity of the Supreme Self, the fact that the great Gurus, like Sankara and Ramanuja, and latter-day religious reformers have from time to time proclaimed the equality of all classes and castes ought to make every Hindu feel for his less fortunate brethren and make him take a deep and abiding interest in their elevation and uplift.

The outlook for the depressed classes is certainly hopeful. The Theosophists, the Brahmo Samajists, the Arya Samajists, the Prarthana Samajists, high class Hindus and the Christian missionaries are taking an active interest in their elevation. The work of the Depressed Classes Mission in Bombay and other parts of Western India, its work in our own city and in Mangalore is progressing. Several Hindus, and more especially Brahmins, and I speak with special reference to Southern India, have established night schools for teaching the children of the depressed classes, and I know of several instances where Brahmin young men of the most orthodox caste are at the present most actively engaged in educating them. The untouchables are being touched. The stigma is being removed. The first great step has been taken and I have no doubt the movement is bound to succeed. There is not a politician in India worth his name who does not recognize the fact that there can be no true unity and solidarity among the Indian people, with 60 millions sunk in ignorance and in the depth of poverty and degradation. There is not a thoughtful Indian who does not realize that there can be nothing like true nation-building in India so long as one-fifth of the entire population are denied social equality.

British rule and English education have roused in us new aims, new aspirations, and all who are actively engaged in the great task of uplifting India are deeply alive to the fact that there can be no true uplift for the Indian nation unless and until the so-called depressed classes rise with them. It has now come to be recognised that the present condition of the depressed classes is "a blot on our social arrangements," and if the present state of things is to be continued, we are preparing the way for national suicide. More hopeful than the recognition by the upper classes of the urgent need for the elevation of the depressed classes is the consciousness of the latter of their present degraded position and their ardent desire to improve their lot. Your last conference, your last meeting at Chidambaram and your conference to-day is a proof of the awakening that has come in you. The first great difficulty which every reformer who labours for the good of others experiences is the difficulty of making the men for whom he works realize their condition and the need for reform. It is something that there are members of the depressed classes who feel keenly their own condition and are anxious for their elevation, and I have no doubt that, with the sympathy and support of enlightened Princes like the Gaekwar of Baroda, of various high class, high-placed and influential Hindus who are advocating your cause in all parts of India, of the various reform movements that are pleading for your elevation, and of the many active organizations which I trust will grow large in numbers, actively engaged in giving you education and in ministering to your comforts, your cause is bound to make progress. It is somewhat unfortunate that in the matter of the elevation of the depressed classes, the Government has been more or less content with adopting the policy of "laissez faire" and that they have not adopted anything which can be called active measure for their elevation. As pointed out by His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, "A Government within easy reach of the latest thought, with unlimited moral and material resources, such as there is in India, should not remain content with simply asserting the equality of man under the common law and maintaining order, but must sympathetically see from time to time that the different sections of its subjects are provided with ample means of progress. In the matter of providing them with wells and with a few tanks, in providing suitable buildings in congested quarters for their dwelling, in offering facilities for their education and in enabling them to acquire waste lands for cultivation, I do think Government could take more active measures." It is sincerely to be hoped that if the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill be passed into law, special facilities will be given to members of the depressed classes to reap its advantages.

You must learn the value of organization and the use of agitation on strictly constitutional lines. Nothing is given nowadays unasked. You must therefore be constantly agitating for what you want. Remember, that whatever your position may be in Hindu society, in the eyes of the British Government all are equal. The law makes no distinction against you. I have no doubt that in all your legitimate and reasonable efforts to improve your condition, you will have the support of some at least of the higher classes, even though many among them with vested interests may in the beginning work against you. Self-confidence is the first thing needed. You can never achieve anything good or great without it. It is better to have an abundance of it then have nothing of it at all. Trust in yourself and you will soon find you are making headway in your cause. You will have, no doubt, to contend against great difficulties. The custom of ages, the tyranny of practice and the vested interests of millions above you, you have to battle with. But you must remember the spirit of the age, the forces of time, the sympathy of the educated, the support of the Government, and more than everything else, justice and humanity are on your side. A cause like yours will succeed and ought to succeed, and the Indian who helps in your elevation, helps the uplift of 50 millions of his unfortunate brethren and through them of his country at large.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

Macdonald Cup.

THE qualifying round for the Macdonald Cup was played over nine holes under handicap by Bombay golfers on Thursday morning. The eight best net scores qualified for the competition proper, which is under match conditions under handicap over nine holes. The course has very much improved with the heavy rain of the past week, though some little attention is required to a number of the greens. It is doubtful, too, if the present supply of buffaloes will suffice unaided to keep the grass short enough through the green.

The competition attracted an entry of 37; but 21 returned cards and with a few exceptions, the standard of play was hardly as high as usual. C. L. Burns playing an exceedingly good game, and was the winner with a net score of 36, followed by Harrington and Landon with 38 and 39, all junior players. Nicholson, Mann and Sanderson tied with 42 for the last two places, among those qualifying and will have to play another round.

Results:—

		H'cap.	Net Score.
C L Burns ...	41	— 5	36
H E Harrington ...	46	— 8	38
J B Landon ...	48	— 9	39
A Gittins ...	39	+ 1	40
E P Comber ...	44	— 3	41
R D England ...	40	+1 1-2	41 1-2
E F Nicholson ...	42	Scr	42
P M D Sanderson ...	46	— 4	42
F W Mann ...	51	— 9	42

(The above qualify for the Cup Competition proper).

A L S Roberts ...	42	+ 1	43
C H Roberts ...	43	Scr	43
R C Cumberledge ...	46	— 3	43
H F Busch ...	46	— 2	44
H P T Lattey ...	45	—1-2	44 1-2
H S Adair ...	44	+ 1	45
E E Savi ...	52	— 7	45
A Foulkes ...	55	— 9	46
G B Power ...	47	Scr	47
A C Owen ...	54	— 7	47
W P Hichey ...	47	Scr	47
S Gaddum ...	55	— 7	48

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Old Bombay Exhibition.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the President, occupying the chair.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. S. W. Milne, Chairman of the Old Bombay Exhibition Committee, moved for sanction being given to Mr. Hewett being allowed to proceed to England for two months on deputation under circumstances mentioned in the Commissioner's letter on the subject.

The Commissioner's letter ran as follows:—

"I have the honour to state that the Committee of the Old Bombay Exhibition are of opinion that for the success of the Exhibition, it is essential that some one with a thorough knowledge of local requirements and possibilities should proceed to England for the purchase of the necessary machinery and adjuncts, and they consider that by far the most, and indeed the only, suitable person available is Mr. B. H. Hewett. Although I shall be sorry to lose Mr. Hewett's services even for the short time involved, he can be spared without detriment to Municipal interests, as he is able to suggest a substitute whom I consider quite competent to carry on his duties. On the other hand, I think the Corporation have a great interest in the success of the Exhibition to some extent financially as they will be subscribers to the Royal Visit Fund which is one of the guarantors for the Exhibition, but still more from the wider point of view that the Exhibition is likely to give pleasure and instruction to large numbers of the people of Bombay, and to be a fitting celebration of Their Majesties' visit. I trust, therefore, that the Corporation will have no objection to Mr. Hewett being allowed to proceed to England for two months on deputation under the regulation confirmed by Corporation Resolution No. 6181, dated the 7th January 1909, such deputation to count as service for pension and leave. It should be explained that Mr. Hewett will have leave due to him next year, which it would not be fair to curtail by counting the present absence as leave. The cost of Mr. Hewett's deputation should, I think, properly fall on the Exhibition Committee. The acting allowances granted in his absence, which would not, of course, equal his pay, would properly fall on Municipal Funds."

In support of his motion the Hon'ble Mr. Milne said that the Committee being anxious to get Mr. Hewett's services for the purpose, the proposal was brought before the Corporation. The Committee was extremely anxious that the Exhibition should be a complete success and the particular feature of the Exhibition of this nature should be as far as possible up-to-date with attractive side-shows. The reason why a representative should be deputed for the purpose was that the suggestion for the Exhibition was made late and enough time was not left to arrange things by correspondence. In fact it was impossible to make arrangements by correspondence. It required a great deal of mechanical knowledge to select and put up attractive side-shows and all that could not be explained by correspondence, and even if attempted it meant great many letters backwards and forwards. It would be cheaper and certainly more satisfactory in the end if they could arrange to secure the services of a suitable person to represent the Committee and get the materials. At present they could think of no other person more suitable than Mr. Hewett. At first the Committee asked Mr. Hewett if he would represent them, and naturally he replied that he could not say anything definitely until it was settled how his work could be arranged. Now it was found possible to find a suitable substitute for Mr. Hewett when he was away and he could go for two months.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Petit and Dr. Sukhia said that as the services required of Mr. Hewett could not be termed "public service" they did not think that the Corporation should give the sanction asked for.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna remarked that the two previous speakers had taken a very narrow view of the term "public service."

Mr. Waoha had great doubt if the service could be termed "public service" and whether, they could allow Mr. Hewett to go.

Mr. Milne replying briefly, the proposition was put to the vote and carried.

WODEHOUSE ROAD CORNER.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn moved:—"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the extremely dangerous corner at the junction of Panday Road and Wodehouse Bridge Road, and he be requested to take immediate steps towards the urgently needed improvement indicated in para 3 of the Report, dated the 18th September, 1908, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 3617, dated the 16th September, 1907."

In support of his motion, Mr. Dunn said:—"I fancy every member of the Corporation knows the dangerous corner to which my notice of motion refers at the junction of Panday Road with the Wodehouse Bridge Road at the south-ernmost extremity of the Improvement Trust's Reclamation Estate. In July 1907, a proposal was put forward by the Commissioner for prescribing certain regular lines on the Wodehouse Bridge Road in substitution for the lines as they then existed, the objects being to secure a uniform width of 40 feet, avoiding a break in the line of road and obviating an unnecessarily sharp curve. The reason for the alteration was to the effect that the lines as they then existed did not quite suit the development of the Colaba Reclamation by the Improvement Trust. Then notices having been issued, a protest was received from the trustees of the Panday Sanitarium in which it was suggested that if it was necessary to widen the road, the line might be prescribed on the opposite side where there existed large open compounds so that less hardship would be caused and the Corporation would be put to less expense. The trustees at the same time prayed that the old regular line might also be removed from their premises. A committee of the Corporation was thereupon appointed to report on the subject under resolution, dated the 16th September, 1907. Just a year afterwards, namely, on the 18th September, 1908, the report of the Committee was received, in which they stated that they saw no objection to the proposed lines being shifted to the side opposite to the sanitarium provided that the trustees of the sanitarium undertook to give to the Municipality, free of charge, land required for rounding off the dangerous corner at the junction of the Panday Road and Wodehouse Bridge Road and would erect a dwarf wall and railings at the corner. The solicitors for the trustees had agreed to this undertaking on their behalf, and the Committee accordingly recommended that the lines should be altered as proposed. As soon as this report became public property, further protests were received on behalf of the owners of properties on the opposite side of the road; and these requested that certain further facts which the Committee had not taken into consideration should be duly considered. These protests were referred to the committee for their remarks, and consideration of the report was postponed. The further report of the Committee was dated the 17th of April, 1909, and was to the effect that after further discussing the whole question they recommended that the lines as they originally existed should be adhered to. Consideration of this Committee's report was postponed until the July meeting 1909, in order to enable the Commissioner to submit a plan showing the whole of the proposals: and on this being received the Corporation approved and adopted the last report of the Committee. That was two years ago, and the result is that matters have been allowed to remain just as they were in September, 1907.

EXISTING SET-BACK LINE.

"The fact that in consideration of the proposed setback lines being shifted away from the sanitarium, the trustees of that institution had agreed to round off the dangerous corner in question and construct a dwarf wall and railing at that point appears to have been entirely overlooked and an important improvement which might have been carried out two years ago still remains untouched. Fortunately that portion for the trustees' petition of August, 1907, which prayed for the removal of the old regular line has not been acceded to, the only result of all the inspections and report being that the matter of the set back lines remains now as it was in August 1907. I say fortunately, because it is still open to the Commissioner to enforce the existing set-back line or to obtain from the trustees a consideration for its final abandonment. When I returned to Bombay in November last I fully expected to see among other improvements effected since I left in April, 1909, this particular corner treated in the way suggested in the first report of the Committee; and I was surprised to find that nothing had been done. I accordingly looked up the papers on the subject with the result that I have placed this notice of motion on the paper in the hope that the Commissioner will now lose no time in bringing pressure to bear upon the trustees of the sanitarium to carry out the improvement agreed to in consideration of the set-back lines being removed. I am sure that the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the abandonment of the set-back line as it now exists if the trustees on their part will demolish the small building which now blocks the corner, throw into the roadway the small area necessary for rounding it off and construct a dwarf wall and railing which will enable approaching traffic to be seen and thus avoid the constant danger from collisions which now obtain. It is a coincidence that two days after my notice of motion had been sent in letters on the subject of this dangerous corner began to appear in the public press, and I have no doubt that the attention of the Commissioner has thus been drawn to the very urgent necessity of this work; and will agree to the old set-back line on that side being given up in return for this improvement being carried out by the trustees of the sanitarium.

Mr. Jehangir Petit seconded, and the proposition was agreed to.

ENCROACHMENT ON FOOTPATHS.

Mr. Dunn next moved:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the inconvenience and, in many cases, the danger to which the public are subjected by the demolition of old buildings on street frontages without the erection of any protecting boarding, and by the practice, whether with or without permission or payment of fees, of depositing or preparing building materials on public roads or footpaths, or in close proximity thereto, by contractors or persons having control of building operations; and that he be requested to enforce the provisions of Section 326 of the Municipal Act."

Mr. Dunn read Section 326 of the Act, and said:—You will observe, sir, that this Section is imperative, not permissive. It makes it incumbent upon any person who proposes to build, or take down or rebuild, or alter or repair any building or wall in any case in which the footway will be thereby obstructed or rendered less convenient to first put up a proper and sufficient hoard or fence. Now, a penalty under Section 471 of the Act may extend to Rs. 50. The only portion not absolute is in the matter of providing a temporary platform and handrail to serve as a foot-way outside of such hoard or fence. That is only to be put up if the Commissioner considers it desirable and if there is room enough for the same. But the erection of a hoard is imperative under the Act, though as far as I know this Section has never yet been given effect to in Bombay. Occasionally some rough cloth or sacking is hung in front of a building which is in course of removal presumably to keep the dust from flying in the roadway; and at times when buildings are being demolished a couple of labourers are employed to hold a length of rope out into the road-way to keep off pedestrians from the area of possible falling debris. But beyond these measures housebreakers and builders appear to be permitted to carry on their work without the least consideration for the convenience and safety of the public. They are permitted to dump their materials on the road-way or foot-paths thus obstructing pedestrian traffic, to saw and chise stones on the public road or foot-path or in close proximity thereto to the inconvenience of the passers-by from the dust and from flying chips of stone—a state of things which would not be tolerated in any other civilized city. The evil is worse now than used to be the case as, there are no longer vacant spaces available on which contractors can prepare building materials and the result is that the roads and foot-paths adjoining new constructions are increasingly utilized for the purpose. It is high time that builders were compelled to follow the practice adopted in other closely-built cities and being their materials ready-prepared to the site. The fast traffic in the streets has very largely increased of recent years and it is increasingly desirable that foot-passengers should be encouraged to use the sides of the road. For this purpose all the new streets are made with special footways. The Commissioner will not take over a new street from the Improvement Trust unless it is provided with foot-paths to his satisfaction. Yet at the same time these foot-paths when made are allowed to be occupied by building materials belonging to the adjoining owners while the public is forced out into the carriage-way and thus the habit of walking on the crown of the road which it is desired to do away with is prepetuated by the negligence of the Commissioner in not enforcing the provisions which are specially laid down in the Act for the purpose. It is hardly necessary for me to give examples of these. On the new extension of the Queen's Road the foot-ways on both sides are occupied in this manner; on one side for Bandmann's new theatre and on the other for the large building under course of construction on the triangular site between Queen's Road and Girgaum Road. The erection of the large building at the corner of the Queen's Road and Charni Road on Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim's property caused a portion of the Queen's Road to be occupied in this way for many months. A new building under erection on the Hornby Road may also be cited as an example of dressing stones close to the foot-path while one-half of the narrow thoroughfare known as 'Oak Lane' in the Fort has been blocked for months for the construction of a new building in that lane. The narrower the street the greater is the objection to this being allowed. And I hope that the Corporation will agree with me that the time has come to induce a better condition of thing for which the power is already provided in the Act. I regret to say that the Municipality themselves are great offenders in this matter of occupying the foot-paths as heaps of stone-metal, water-carts and other impedimenta of the Roads Department often effectively prevent the use of the foot-paths by those for home they were constructed. The first thing to be done is for the Municipality to cease this objectionable practice and the insist upon the requirements of Section 326 of the Act being carried out in every case where the building in question fronts on to the street or is within, say, 10 feet of it I believe the Municipality or foot-paths for this portions of the roads or foot-paths for this purpose but I would protest that this is an altogether unjustifiable interference with public rights of way unless the area so given up is properly enclosed by a hoarding and arrangements made by which the public can safely use the side of the road for walking on. No doubt objection will be raised that this means added expense to the builder but such objection is not worthy of a moment's consideration. For it is unreasonable that the well-to-do man who can afford to build a house for his own profit or pleasure should be allowed thus to save the expenditure of a few rupees at the cost of the discomfort and possible danger to the public using the road. I feel sure that the common-sense of the Corporation will lead from to appreciate the great desirability of carrying out the provisions of Section 326 and that they will not hesitate accordingly to adopt this motion.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday.

DEATH OF HON. PUNDIT JAWALA PRASAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAINITAL, JULY 13.

The death has taken place here of the Hon'ble Pundi Jawala Prasad, M. A., Collector of Hardoi (Oudh). He was a member of the Statutory Civil Service of the United Provinces and was for the most part in the executive line. He joined service in 1889 and served with conspicuous ability. In 1909, he was nominated a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council.

It is understood that the post of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, rendered vacant by the death of Lieut.-Colonel Leslie, is to be abolished.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending July 8, was 554, giving a death-rate of 29·46 per annum per thousand as against 33·39 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·52 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 36 died from fevers, 28, plague; 9, small-pox; 4, measles; 43, phthisis; 48, diseases of the nervous system; 141, affections of the respiratory organs; 48, diarrhœa; 22, dysentery; 38, still-born; 62, old age and debility; and 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 35; Brahmin, 23; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 248; Hindu low caste, 60; Musalman, 116; Parsi, 25; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 20; Eurasian, 3; European, 6; and Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 390 as against 350 for the corresponding period of last year, and 337 the average over the past five years.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE ATHLETIC WORLD.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SATURDAY started with a deluge and it seemed quite possible that no football would be played. Later in the afternoon, however, the weather cleared and there was quite a large gathering of spectators as present on the Cooperage. This is naturally a favourite day for spectators and it was very unfortunate that they were called upon to witness such a one-sided affair on the Warwickshires v. Bombay Volunteer Artillery match turned out to be. From start to finish, there was only one side in it, and that was not the latter. The soldiers were all over their opponents and in the end ran out winners by a dozen clear goals. I believe there was some doubt after, as to whether the score had been rightly assessed. Some made it as much as fourteen. The referee fixed the amount at twelve and that certainly was the correct number. The losers defended pluckily, but lacked sufficient cleverness to score on the rare occasions, when they did have an opportunity. Seeing the one-sidedness of some of these games, it would be quite a good idea if the teams could be handicapped in the same manners as golfers are. If the weak sides were allowed a start of a few goals, the game would be much more interesting, for instance had the B. V. A. started the game eight or ten or six goals up, we should probably have seen a very sporting game. I give it as a suggestion—and one that is totally unlikely to be ever carried out by the Football world!

Monday was another wet day and a somewhat poor game was witnessed, between the Telegraphs and the Bombay Football Club. With the ground in a very wet state and the ball as slippery as a greased eel, both sides missed many excellent opportunities of taking the lead. The only score went to the B. F. C. late in the game; this goal meeting with no response, the Telegraphs suffered another reverse. On the day's play either side might have won. Under the circumstances, it is surprising that the forwards did not adopt the policy of long pot shots more than they did. The best goal-keeper in the world is very liable to let one of these slither through his hands on such a day.

Tuesday, for a change, was fine and a very large crowd assembled to see the Warwickshires play against the Y. M. C. A. Rumours had been flying round very freely, to the effect that the latter side had a strong team, and hopes were expressed that we should once more see the Y. M. C. A. displaying that form which was wont to be shown by them a few years back. The game was disappointing in the extreme. Matters ran fairly level for the first ten minutes, and the spectaters were settling themselves down to seeing a good fight. A couple of pieces of weak play, on the part of the Y. M. C. A. defence, let the Warwickshire forwards in and making no mistake over their shots, the soldiers were leading by two goals. Again this happened, and from that point, it became very obvious that it was all over bar the shouting—of which, as is usual, there is always a minimum, at these matches. Matters went from bad to worse, and the soldiers from Colaba piled on goal after goal. In the end the telegraph-board showed 7—0 in their favour. The end came almost as a relief to the spectators, who were much disappointed at the result. As the scores stand now, only once have the leaders had their defence pierced; only one goal has been recorded against them. Their matches against the weaker sides now, at any rate, possess one point of interest—Who is going to score that second goal against them?

On the subject of applause, it always seems strange to me when there is so little encouragement given to sides by their supporters. I believe that a side plays a considerably better game, when egged on by the cheers of its supporters. These latter might really be of great assistance, if only they could be indused to give their favourites a little vocal encouragement. I see the two soldier teams are due to play their return on July 22. Let us hope that we shall hear a bit of it, on that day any how.

On Wednesday the Bombay Football Club were expected to defeat the Volunteer Artillery, but they did it! An excellent game took place. Each side, in turn, making repeated attacks on their opponents' goal. Play itself was not, perhaps, particularly high-class

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Changes in the rainfall distribution has been small since yesterday. An extension has occurred over the west of the United Provinces. Rainfall has become heavier in the Central Provinces and on the South Konkan Coast.

The principal amounts are: Mergui, one and a-half; Moulmein, three; Kyaukpyu, four; Akyab, two; Tezpur, five; Cheerapunji, eight; Gauhati, Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Darjeeling and Bahraich, one and a-half; Mainpur, Lahore, Jagpur and Pachmarhi one; Jabbulpore, five; Hoshangabad, Mormugao and Karwar two; and Goa four. The temperature is a few degrees below the normal in central parts of the country.

The forecast shows that present conditions will continue generally, but dust and thunderstorms are likely to become more numerous in North-West India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 13.

The meteorogical reports regarding the fresh advance of the monsoon continue encouraging and rain has fallen in many districts. The Punjab, however, is still dry and clear skies with abnormal heat and rain is becoming an urgent necessity. Unless relief is experienced within the next few days the seedling of food crops must suffer.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla made in Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts	Espla- nade In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	22·44	23·99	23·89	22·81
Thursday, 13th July	0·00	0·01	0·01	0·04
Total	22·44	23·99	23·90	22·85
Same date last year	31·24	27·22	23·77	26·08

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 8th July, 1911:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	14 41	Viramgam	2 45
Panjoo	15 72	Dabhoe	10 1
Vaitarana	20 57	Sevalia	6 23
Palghur	17 38	Godhra	4 27
Gholwad	10 36	Patri	4 37
Daman	14 50	Limkhera	5 84
Bulsar	12 94	Dohad	5 75
Nausari	10 31	Amargarh	10 95
Surat	6 77	Ratlam	5 57
Kim	8 43	Nagda	4 31
Broach	7 40	Rajpardi	11 79
Baroda	10 64	Bardoli	11 93
Mahmadabad	12 69	Nandardhar	4 42
Ahmedabad	8 63	Nardana	6 59

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, July 13.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Cumballa Hill	In. cts. 0·00	In. cts. 21·52	In. cts. 44·36	In. cts. 29·29

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S.N. Co.'s steamer "Malda," Captain E. D. Pratt, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, reports having experienced moderate wind and high sea off the flat.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 13th JULY.

Amritsar.—More rain wanted generally. Standing crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes. More rain wanted generally.

Cawnpore.—Rain general over district. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Amraoti.—Rain general over district. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle, Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. Gingelly being sown.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Broach.—Looks like rain. Sometimes showery. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain. Rain much needed generally. Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dry here but raining in the surrounding districts.

Bhavnagar.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cloudy, but no rain. Dry here but raining in the surrounding districts. Rain much needed generally.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Break needed generally. Cotton sowing begun. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Hubli.—Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 13th July, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0·95" of rain, Ambala 0·11" and Delhi 0·35". Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north. Maximum temperature is in excess except in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Allahabad has had 0·59", Cawnpore 0·76" Mainpuri 0·90, and Jhansi 0·13". Skies are clear in the extreme north-western districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and night temperature are equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect at Cawnpore, Mainpuri and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·73" of rain and Kotah 0·30". Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess at Ajmer and Bikaner. Maximum temperature is in defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in west Central India and local rain in south Gujarat; Neemuch and Surat have had 0·26" each and Indore 0·80." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual at Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para and Deesa. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and in defect at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 5·45", Saugor 0·13", Hoshangabad 2·42", Khandwa 0·15", Akola 0·11". Nagpur 0·95", Raipur 0·23" and Chanda 0·17". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal. Maximum temperature is in defect over the whole division.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·12", Mormugao 1·87" and Karwar 2·28". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan, Poona has had 0·16", Belgaum 0·26"; Aurangabad 0·19", Nisamabad 0·41", and Hyderabad 0·17". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of rainfall in the United Provinces and the Punjab. Nearly general rain has fallen in the central parts of the country, east Rajputana and Hyderabad. On the west coast of the Peninsula rainfall of importance has been confined to the south Konkan and south Malabar. Light local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan. In Gujarat and Kathiawar no large improvement has yet occurred, Surat being the only station recording rainfall of importance. The monsoon continues weaker than usual in the Peninsula.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country and the United Provinces and local rain in the Punjab, east Rajputana and the Deccan. Isolated showers may possibly occur in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 13th July to date.
Sushire (12th)	99·8	81·0	...	...
Jask	102·3	85·8	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	106·3	87·5	...	1·55
Sawalpindi	102·9	79·9	...	2·31
Lahore	110·4	79·2	0·95	3·05
Sirsa	109·3	86·5	...	2·20
Ambala	99·5	78·9	0·11	4·77
Delhi	97·0	73·3	0·35	4·24
Agra	98·0	81·0	...	1·02
Mainpuri	88·3	78·1	0·90	3·38
Jhansi	88·0	78·0	0·13	2·89
Cawnpore	85·2	77·4	0·75	1·87
Allahabad	91·6	77·5	0·59	3·51
Jacobabad	109·1	85·3	...	0·05
Karachi	87·0	81·0	...	...
Ajmer	98·4	83·2	...	1·95
Jaipur	97·2	76·1	0·73	7·43
Kotah	85·0	78·6	0·30	4·54
Bhuj	92·5	79·5	...	1·16
Dwarka	86·3	82·2	0·05	0·79
Veraval	83·0	80·3	...	3·87
Rajkot	92·0	78·0	...	2·82
Bhavnagar Para	94·1	79·5	0·05	3·61
Surat	87·1	79·1	0·26	7·38
Ahmedabad	96·1	78·7	..	6·73
Deesa	99·8	79·9	...	7·95
Neemuch	87·4	73·7	0·26	9·23
Indore	76·6	71·1	0·80	6·97
Jabbulpore	79·3	72·3	5·45	13·99
Saugor	77·9	72·6	0·13	13·96
Hoshangabad	78·1	72·4	2·44	10·31
Khandwa	84·2	73·1	0·15	5·13
Akola	83·7	73·1	0·11	9·31
Amraoti	82·8	72·8	...	8·77
Nagpur	81·6	74·3	0·95	19·08
Chanda	84·5	75·0	0·17	16·95
Raipur	83·7	72·1	0·23	18·68
Hoshangabad	84·2	73·1	0·15	5·13
Khandwa	83·7	73·1	0·11	9·31
Akola	82·8	72·8	...	8·77
Amraoti	81·6	74·3	0·95	19·08
Nagpur	84·5	75·0	0·17	16·95
Chanda	83·7	72·1	0·23	18·68
Raipur	85·0	80·2	0·04	22·85
Bombay	85·3	76·9	0·12	39·41
Ratnagiri	84·5	73·7	1·87	39·42
Mormugao	84·3	73·5	2·28	34·99
Karwar	80·9	73·6	0·09	13·78
Malegaon	78·4	71·5	...	12·17
Ahmednagar	80·5	71·8	0·16	6·73
Poona	87·8	71·9	0·07	7·72
Sholapur	87·7	71·2	...	6·82
Belgaum	75·8	64·5	0·26	15·05
Aurangabad	80·2	70·2	0·19	11·28
Nizamabad (Indar)	81·4	70·7	0·41	11·15
Hyderabad	87·3	71·2	0·17	5·85
Mangalore	85·8	72·3	0·10	54·48
Calicut	82·8	74·6	0·61	45·44
Cochin	81·2	74·7	0·78	41·63
Colombo	86·5	77·5	...	7·62
Masulipatam	86·8	75·2	0·30	5·84
Bellary	94·0	76·3	...	0·80
Cuddapah	96·2	78·1	...	4·75
Madras	95·5	81·0	...	1·20
Bangalore	78·3	64·8	...	5·89
Coimbatore	86·4	69·7	0·45	6·53
Trichinopoly	95·6	73·3	...	1·21
Negapatam	95·0	77·0	...	2·46

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 13th July, was 29·779 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Debeneesse Examination of a Witness.

498-11 Smetham B and Co. The Davis and Lawrence Co vs David Ezekiel Bene Judah and S.

Long Causes.

774-09 Payne and Co Afzoolnissa Begum vs Banoo Begum widow and another Mirza M and M

645-09 Madhowji K and C Kaikushru Framji Marker vs Bachubai widow and others Pestonji R K and Co

656-10 Thakurdas and Co, Messrs F Fischer and Co vs Charles Andrea Cortese, Payne and

469-10 Shamrao M and H Gianchand Meghandas vs Vatanmal Assomal and others Raghawaya R and N

631-10 Mirza M and M Mahomed Ebrahim bin Kamroodin Makri and another vs Sahabadin bin Haji Sharfuddin Ghattay Captain and V. For postponement.

518-08 Chitnis M and K Purshotam Hari vs Jamnadas Lalji and others Bicknell M and R

55-10 Wadia G and Co Dayabai Moolanchand vs Kalidas Navalchand and others Matubhai J and M Shamrao M and H Inperson, Captain and V Mahomed Hussein Tharia Topan vs Sorabji Edulji Vacha and another Payne and Co

414-10 Payne and Co Ramlal Poonamchand vs Bruel and Co Crawford B and Co

741-08 Tyabji D and Co. Shamrao Maroba and another vs Shivshankar Maroba and others Mirza M and M D J Mandri.

438-10 Mulji and K Macherla Ramanna and others vs Carmoory Venkette Lakhshmi Narsinham and others Raghvaya B and N.

897-08 Dastur and Co. Narotamdas Premji vs Purshotam Soonderji Madhowji K & C.

254-09 Payne and Co. the Bombay Cotton Mills Co Ld. vs Messrs. Vallubhdas Khimji and Co, Tyabji D and Co.

375-10 Matubhai J and M, Madon Sons and Co vs Framji Rustomji Singara, Nanu H and Co.

156-11 Captain and V Keshavlal Nathubhai and another vs Goolam Hoosein Sidhibhai and another Thakurdas and Co.

398-09 Smetham B and Co Doolabhdas Lowji and another vs Dayal Kanji and Co Mulla and M The Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bombay vs Jalbhai Ardeshir Sethna and others F P Pavri.

519-10 Chitnis M and K Narayen Vinayek vs Vinayek Moroba and others Nanu H and Co N M Cama Chitnis M and K.

696-07

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Commercial Cause.

137-11 Madhowji K and C Kersondas Ranchordas vs The Airaj Balloo Spg and Wg Co Edgelow G W and Co.

Long Causes.

9-02 Payne and Co Canji Dwarkadas vs Haridas Purshotam and others, Little and Co.

382-07 M B Chotia Aboo Mahomed Poonjani vs Haji Moosa Abba and others Khanderao L and M

178-09 Thakurdas and Co Miya Mahomed Haji Jam Mahomed Chotani vs Bomanji Rustomji and others Mulla and M

839-09 Payne and Co Sadasukh Hanmantram vs Aidan Peerdhan Captain and E

840-09 Payne and Co Sadasukh Hanmatram vs Ajiaram Peerdhan Captain and V

129-10—Jehangir and S Dhunbhai Cooverji Daruwala vs Beramji Coursetji Daruwala and others N B Vakil in person Jehangir and S.

46-10—S A Tyabji Jugoorath Shivram Jadhaw vs Gangabai and another Raghavaya B and N.

150-10—Captain and V Mowji as Ramji Poonja and another Tyabji D and Co.

416-05 Payne and Co Esmail Joosub vs The Secretary of State for India E F Nicholson.

236-08 Daphtary F and D Triwandas Haridas and another vs Kaliandas Vithaldas and others Edgelow G W Mirza M and M.

998-07 Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Shrikissondas Narrondas vs Jugalnarayen Ramlal Jamshedji R and D.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

63-10 Shroff D and D Merwanji Muncherji Cama and another vs The Secretary of State for India in Council and another E F Nicholson.

167-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Lalji Ludha vs Keshowji Poonja and others Wadia G and Co

397-10 Kanga and S Dadaba Janardhan and others vs Harichand Dhakji and others Subnis and G Kanga and S

322-10 Bhaishankar K and G Raja Bahadur Motishivlai vs The Bombay Cotton Mills Co Payne and Co

343-10 Mirza M and M Narotamdas Bechardas vs Ayab Kumari Tyabji D and Co

46-11 Madhowji K and C Bhai Shankar Nanabhai vs Morarji Keshawji Edgelow G W and Co.

691-09 Dikshit D and S Trimbaklal Dewshankar R vs Jatashankar Jugjiwandas Acherya, Bhaishankar K and G

693-09 Dikshit D and S, Trimbaklal Dewshanker Rawal vs Jatashanker Jugjiwandas Achaiya Bhanshanker, K and G.

754-09 Wadia G and Co Alby Jaith Mistry vs Vannialidas Jiwandas Bros Mahtubhai J and M

612-09 Dastur and Co Narotamdas Premji vs Purshotam Soonderji and others Madhowji K and C

692-09 Dikshit D and S Trimbaklal Dewshankar Rawal vs Gordhandas Gorohal and others Bhaishankar K and G

578-09 Nanu H and Co Ibrahim Abdullaly Moochalla and others vs C Chhaganlal and Co Maneeklal and N

629-10 Pestonji R R K and Co Kesrising Chandmul vs Gangadas Nagindas Motichand and another.

724-10 Thakurdas and Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady and others vs Atmaram Anandrao Chapwala Captain and V

744-10 Smetham B and Co Ghellabhai Shivji vs Valabhji Cooverji and others Edgelow G W and Co Motichand and D Ragha B N

753-10 Jehangir G and B Jamsetji Rustomji, Awabai Jamsetji, C Jamsetji and others Kanga and S

765-10 Madhowji K and C The Advocate-General of Bombay, Damodher Jivan and another Unwala and P, Pestonji R Kola and Co

786-10 In Person Vasta Ramji widow and others Shroff D D Ardeshir H D and Co, Jehangir G and B

349-09 Tyabji D and Co K D Sethna vs Pitamber Dalcharam and others Captain and V Little and Co.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bachelor)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Commercial Cause.

417-09 Tyabji D and Co Jailal Khoobiram vs Shavkardas Gopimull and others Motichand and D.

436-07 Thakurdas and D Dayanath Krishnanath and others vs Eknath Raghunath Khote and others Edgelow G W and Co Jamshedji R and D Manchersha and N Khanderao L and M Matubhai J and M Shamrao M and H.

1002-10 Craigie B and C. The Industria Societe Annonyme vs Boodkbhoy Noorbhoy and another Payne and Co Jehangir and S.

997-09 Madhowji K and C Vadilal Sallochand and others vs Kishna Gopal Lacthe and others Khanderao L and M.

132-09—Mehta and D Manalal Nanalal Ghandy vs Fatmabai widow and others Kanga and S Judah and S Craigi B and C.

773-10—Madhowji K and C Mulraj Khatau vs Naranji Dwarkadas and others Edgelow G W and Co Bhaishankar K and G.

555-10—Nanu H and Co Tyaballi Eusufbhoy and others vs Abdeally Mahomedally and others Payne and Co.

131-07—Tyabji D and Co Rahimtulla Gangjee vs Hassanally Sullemanji and others Edgelow G W and Co.

62-10—Ardeshir H D and Co Amritlal Girdhar vs Vallabhdas Kassidas and others Tyabji D and Co

757-09 Dikshit D S Bamji Naranji vs Vassanji Khimji and others Bhaishankar K and G Little and Co.

791-09 Mulla and M The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed and another Pestonji R K and Co.

553-04 Khanderao L and M Samson Haskel vs Madhodas Goculdas Liladhar Pasta Little and Co.

68-07 T A Gandhi Joonus Haji Ahmed vs sale Mahomed Haji Ahmed and others Payne and Co.

621-10 Bicknell M and R Damji Keshavji vs Gokuldas Premji Ookerda Bhai Shanker K and G.

532-06 Jehangir G and B Sitaram Ganpatram vs Luxmibai widow and others Khanderao L and M

371-11 Jehangir and S Madhowji Dayal vs Amin Appasaheb Bhailabha and another G H Dalal.

174-10 Bhaishankar K and G Dr Popat Parbhuram Vaidya vs Vishwanath Madhowji Bhat and others.

491-10 Bhaishankar K and G The Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co in liquidation vs Gordhandas Khatau Little and Co,

489-10 Bhaishankar K and G. The Tricumdas Mills Co. in liquidation vs Gordhandas Khatau, Little and Co. Edgelow G W and Co.

561-10 Bhaishanker K and G Nagindas Kessarising vs, Ishwardas Rameshwar, Motichand and D.

581-10 Daphtary F and D, Makanji and Co. Nathmalji; Bridichand and others Edgelow G W and Co.

670-10 Mulla and M Shivji Bhoja vs Godhavari Bai.

263-10 Ardeshir H D and Co; the Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Chandrabhagabai widow and others Wadia, G and Co. Mansukhlal and S.

499-10 Nanu H. and Co. Daramdas Atmaram vs Anapurabai widow and others; Juddah and S.

203-08 Jehangir G and B Mulabai widow vs. Badriprasad Ticaram S A Tyabji.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st July on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 400	Rs. 200	.....	Rs. 600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	.....	35
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	14,486	10,589	49	25,124
Total for 25 week	14,886	10,789	49	25,724
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	709	346	2	1,057
Per mile of Ry.	41	20	.....	61
Total to corresponding date	16,387	15,424	114	31,025

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 421
Do. to date ..... ,, 6,698

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

CORONATION GALA PERFORMANCE.

With the fall of the certain at His Majesty's on Wednesday night of mail week, the theatre relapsed into apparent inactivity. Nothing, however, could be further removed from the actual state of affairs. For between then and the reopening of the house on the Tuesday evening much had to be done. A little army of workmen took the auditorium in hand and the business of redecoration and reseating, in preparation for the great Coronation Gala performance was started. The ornamental scheme was devised by Mr. Percy Macquoid. Indeed the whole subject of the performance was exhaustively treated as to leave little room for anything more to be said. Reference, notwithstanding, may be permitted to the special programme designed by Mr. Macquoid and printed by Messrs. Miles and Co. It contained twenty pages all told. The outer cover is conspicuous for simplicity and delicacy. The crown in gold and the English rose in fred are both represented, while a graceful scrollwork of laurels in green completes the picture.

AN EXTENSIVE PROGRAMME.

The various items composing the evening's programme were set forth in detail, together with the names of the artists appearig therein. From the list not a single individual was omitted, and, as may be imagined, the catalogue ran to an extreme length. One of the outstanding features was Mr. Owen Seaman's prologue, to be spoken by Mr. Forbes-Robertson. This is printed in full. It is written in rather a light vein, although here and there a deeper note is sounded. The letter is particularly noticeable in the opening and concluding lines. Mr. Austin Brereton also contributed a brief note upon the various plays presented, attention being mainly directed to Sheridan's burlesque, "The Critic." The writer recalls how the author, having failed to finish his work within the time specified, was lured into a snug room at Drury Lane, "where, in addition to a table with writing materials and a good fire, there were a dish of anchovy sandwiches and two bottles of claret." There he was held prisoner until he had put the last words to his amusing travesty.

MME. LYDIA YAVORSKA.

On June 26, Madame Lydia Yavorska stared her new campaign at the Royalty with a translation of Henry Becque's comedy, "La Parisienne," which has been cast as follows:

Clotilde	...	...	Lydia Yavorska.
Adele	...	...	Aimee de Burgh
Du Mesnil	...	...	F. Kinsey Pelle.
Lafont	...	...	Charles Bryant.
Simpson	...	...	Eric Maturin.

In front of "The Parisienne" will be played "Pericles and Aspasia," described as a classical farce, by Mr. W. L. Courtney. The distribution of characters is appended:

Pericles	...	...	Charles Bryant.
Aspasia	...	...	Aimee de Burgh,
Alcibiades	...	...	Eric Maturin.
Voice of (Pericles' wife)			Frances Welstead.

ARMS AND THE MAN.

The run of "Arms and the Man" at the Criterion came to an end on June 24. Just a week later—on Saturday, July 1—the theatre reopened. On that date Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore presented Mr. Keble Howard's eccentric comedy entitled "The Girl Who Couldn't Lie," originally produced on March 29 by the Scottish Repertoire Company at the Royalty, Glasgow. The success which the piece achieved there rendered its transfer to a West-end house only a matter of time. The heroine is a high-spirited young girl named Pauline, who has been so impressed by a study of Wordsworth's "Eulogy of Truth," that she determines to speak for the future, at whatever cost to herself and her friends, only the thing that is. It will readily be understood how, by her frankness, she contrives to alienate everybody around her, just as, by a similar process, Mr. Charles Hawtrey in "The Naked Truth" succeeded in creating a host of enemies for himself. In Glasgow, the part was played by Miss Muriel Pope, a young actress who has made something of the reputation for herself in the provinces. In the Criterion revival, she will again be seen in the character.

MISS HILDA TREVELYAN.

Since the withdrawal of "A Single Man" at the Playhouse, Miss Hilda Trevelyan, the inimitable Wendy, has not been seen in the West-end. Happily her absence is not to be of much longer duration, as she makes her reappearance at the Coliseum on Monday, July 31. For her return she has chosen a one-act play entitled "The Gate of Dreams," by Mr. Lion Clayton Calthrop. The piece is to be mounted on the most elaborate scale, the scene representing a beautiful garden in one of the Southern State of America. Every effort will be made to realise the author's ideas in this respect. In the novelty Miss Trevelyan will have a part which seems to have been absolutely modelled for her. In it her emotional powers will be tested to the utmost. The story is the story of a young girl who, at the time of the American Civil War, dreams of the lover who will one day come to claim her as his own. Into the garden of her dreams painfully makes his way a spy, in whom, all unconscious of what he really is, she recognises her ideal. The conclusion is tragic, for in the end the interloper is shot, to the despair of the girl, who has endeavoured to protect him.

MR. F. C. WHITNEY,

Mr. Fred C. Whitney returned from Berlin in mail week. He has had a busy time of it since he left London, having been in close consultation with Dr. Richard Strauss over the selection of the various artists who are to appear in "Rosenkavalier" at Convent Garden next September. The entire company has now been engaged, and consists of singers chosen from among the number of those who have already appeared in the opera either in Vienna, Dresden, or Berlin. Mr. Whitney has also secured the service of a German stage-manager thoroughly conversant with Strauss's work. September is, in truth to be a red-letter month for Mr. Whitney. On Saturday, the 9th, was celebrated the first anniversary of "The Chocolate Soldier" at the Lyric. On Saturday, the 16th, he will produce at the Whitney Theatre "The Spring Maid," adapted for the English stage by Mr. Charles Brookfield; and on Saturday, the 23rd comes the first performance in London of "Rosenkavalier." So swift a succession of notable events is not often met with.

UNLUCKY SELECTION OF TITLES.

Mr. Herbert Trench is unusually unfortunate in the selection of his titles. One after another has had to be discarded for the new Sardou piece due at the Haymarket owing to a claim of prior ownership having been advanced. Mr. Trench's latest choice is "Above Suspicion," which one earnestly hope will prove to be the case. What the name of the original play was has been kept a secret, but now that particulars of the story and the full cast have been published, those who know their Sardou well can have but little difficulty in penetrating the mystery. Students of French drama can scarcely have forgotten "Ferreol," a version of which by Mr. Herbert Dansey was as a matter of fact done at the Royalty seven years ago. The thrilling plot has a good deal in common with that of Mr. Perceval London's drama, "The House Opposite" produced some months ago by Mr. H. B. Irving at the Queen's. The leading parts in "Above Suspicion" have been assigned to Mr. Charles Maude, Mr. C. Aubrey Smith, Mr. J. Fisher White, Mr. E. Lyall Swete, Mr. Charles V. France, Mr. Leon Quartermaine, Mr. Norman Page, Mr. H. R. Hignett, Miss Ellen O'Malley, Miss Helen Haye, and Miss Alexandra Carlisle.

THE GREEN ELEPHANT.

To complete her plans all that Miss Gertrude Kingston now wants is a theatre suitable to her purpose. She has secured her play, she has got a company together; there remains only the difficulty of proving them with a local habitation. The piece is entitled "The Green Elephant," and is by Mr. Maurice Baring, who for the moment abandons his study of Russian dramatists to give us a purely English comedy. "The Green Elephant" comes from no menagerie; it is merely a trinket which forms the basis for an interesting detective story. The action takes place in a country house, and Miss Kingston herself plays the part of one of those delightfully inconsequent ladies whom she knows so well how to portray. In her company figure Mr. Charles Quartermaine, Mr. Wilfred Forster, Mr. Herman de Lange, Mr. Augustine Duncan, Miss Darragh, and Miss Marjorie Patterson.

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